

INSIDE: The RCMP, the CIA and a plot to murder a president

Maclean's

FEBRUARY 27, 1984

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.25

SPECIAL REPORT

THE NEW ARGENTINA

**A fragile
democracy
on trial**

**The wrenching
legacy of
mass murder**

**Recently elected Argentine
President Raúl Alfonsín**



Each craft has its own reward.

Fly tying is a craft that blends tradition, the finest materials, and painstaking skill to create a miniature work of art. Masters of this craft are rewarded by Nature herself. Our craft is distilling time, patience, and the finest ingredients into Canadian Rye Whisky. Creating the smooth, mellow taste of Alberta Premium is an art indeed.

Reward yourself. With Premium.



CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

FEBRUARY 27, 1994 VOL. 97 NO. 07

COVER

Inside the new Argentina

Awkwardly, but full of hope, Argentina has emerged from seven dark years of military dictatorship. Now, under the rule of democratically elected President Raúl Alfonsín, Argentines face the daunting double challenge of reforming a chaotic economy while taming the nation's still powerful and proud armed forces. —Page 39

COVER PHOTO: TONY DURAN/AGF



Boucher's Olympic gold

A three-medal performance by Canadian speed skater Guyton Boucher and a gritty hockey team were only two of the highlights at the XIV Winter Games. —Page 49



The religion of sex

In Germaine Greer's controversial new book, *Sex and Destiny*, she urges Western society for its "total hostility" to children and the values of motherhood. —Page 53



The plot to kill a president

According to court documents, Maclean's has obtained, the RCMP and the CIA rejected an offer of information about a plot to kill South Korea's president. —Page 40



Facing the final days

Faced with near-certain defeat, Lebanon's President Amr Gemayel, scrambling to protect his role as his enemies prepared a concerted assault. —Page 27

CONTENTS

Architecture	62
Babe	51
Behavior	48
Books	53
Business/Economy	46
Canada	14
Critics	18
Cruze	36
Dance	63
Diet/line	16
Film	61
Fotheringham	64
Medicine	45
Newman	46
People	52
Recreation	58
Sports	49
World	22

LETTERS

A taxing policy

According to your article "Closing down on tax power" (Canada, Jan. 30), "In Toronto, auditors apparently were told to find \$700 in additional taxable income for every hour spent examining the tax files of small businesses and construction salaried." From my experience, the Bureau, B.C., tax centre is working on the same system. In January, 1983, my tax returns for 1979 and 1980 were reassessed. Expenses I had claimed as a commercial interest, which had been allowed for 1979 and 1980, were disallowed. I applied for a Notice of Objection, which I received along with Information Circular 80-6, June 1980, Subject—Provisions. The provision circular did not intimidate me. My expenses were finally allowed but only after my tax returns for 1979 and 1980 were added to my income for those years and taxed. Dealing with those people is an unending experience. I wonder how many people paid unfairly reassessed taxes out of fear.

—DEBORAH HATTE
New Westboro, B.C.

In view of the current flap about Revenue Canada procedures and calls for the firing of Revenue Minister Pierre Bédard, readers may find my experience with the agency to be of interest. (The tax men to the people, Cover, Feb. 12.) Several years ago I received a form from Revenue Canada that told me I had 14 days from the date of mailing to read. Upon reading the instruction I telephoned Revenue Canada officials to vigorously object to the form's "or else" tone. I also pointed out that the form had been sent by regular mail and had



Business: uncovering and intimidating

arrived after the date my reply was due. I was then told that the reference to 14 days was just for people who "might give us trouble or who might look about not replying to our inquiry" and that it was issued to only a very small percentage of Canadians. So there we have the open policy of Revenue Canada—blanket intimidation of everybody to get at the few.

—SUSAN WILLIAMS
Ottawa

An open overlooked

As representative for author H. R. Percy, I should like to point out that *Percy's Letter* is not a first novel (Writing for art's sake, Books, Dec. 30). Percy's first novel, *Phantom*, was published by Bantam Press in 1978.

—SUELLA POWER
Toronto

A less costly harborfront

An article in the Feb. 6 issue of *Maclean's* concerning the federal government's Special Recovery Capital Projects program (The cost of job-making Follow-up) contained a factual error. It referred to a "1980-1981 renovation of a warehouse at Toronto's Harbourfront." In fact, under the auspices of the \$800 program, \$84 million is being provided to Harbourfront for construction of a waterfront parking garage at the foot of York Street and Queen's Quay West, improvements to the York Quay Centre main building, construction of a skating rink and of a roadway across the Peter Street slip, an extension to the water's edge promenade, construction of Spadina Quay Pier and street improvements to Queen's Quay West.

—B.D. 1973/82
Director of Communications,
Special Recovery Capital Projects,
Department of Supply and Services,
Ottawa, Ont.

PASSAGES

REEL: Ethel Merman, 76, the Broadway and movie star whose brash, belting singing style disintegrated such hits as *There's No Business Like Show Business* in New York. Merman began her career in 1938 when George Gershwin cast her in *Girl Crazy* to introduce his song *Gel Blatney*. Merman, born Ethel Agnes Kleinerman, soon became the neighborhood and went sought-after star on Broadway. In 1959 she played Maria Rose in *Gypsy*, her last original Broadway role. Merman's 14 movies include *Call Me Madam* (1953).

REEL: Glen Mill, 73, master photographer and one of the first to use an electronic flash to capture rapid movement, of moments, in Stamford, Conn. Mill began experimenting with the strobe in 1937 while working for *Life* magazine. One of his most famous images is his 1949 semi-nude time-exposure and strobe photograph of Pablo Picasso sketching with a penlight. Mill also made films, including *Strobes for Mill*, the 1955 documentary on the Dave Brubeck Quartet.

REEL: Anna Anderson Manahan, 82, the woman who claimed to be Anastasia, the last Russian czar's youngest daughter, of Petersburg, in Charlottesville, Va. Most historians believe that Bolshevik soldiers killed Anastasia and the six other members of the royal family in 1918. Manahan's attempts to be recognized as Anastasia began in 1920, but a German court closed the case in 1970 when it could not reach a conclusion. The 1994 movie *Anastasia* was based on her life.

REEL: Tom Keating, 66, a notorious art forger who later became a successful artist in his own right, of a heart attack, in Colchester, England. In 1976, after being exposed as a forger, Keating claimed to have painted more than 2,000 fraudulent masterpieces in 35 years. In 1979, after the publicity of his trial, he began selling his own works.

REEL: Brooks West, 67, the actor-husband of Eve Arden, 71, following a series, in Los Angeles. West appeared in the 1962-1964 TV series *My Friend Anna* and with her wife in the 1959 film *Anatomy of a Murder*.

AGASSIZ/REEL: Lenora E. Hart, 56, the U.S. director general of the multinational peacekeeping force in the New Palestine, of peacekeeping in Rome. The Fighting Communist Party, identified with Italy's terrorist Red Brigades, claimed responsibility for the submarine-gun killing, calling Hart "a partner of the Camp David secrets."

She was a beautiful fugitive. Fleeing from corruption. From power. From one man wanting to use her.

He was a professional athlete past his prime. Hired to find her. But instead, grew to love her.

Love turned to obsession. Obsession turned to murder.

And now the price of freedom might be nothing less than their lives.



RACHEL WARD and JEFF BRIDGES
A TAYLOR HACKFORD FILM

AGAINST ALL ODDS

SOMETIMES LOVE IS THE MOST DANGEROUS GAME OF ALL

COLUMBIA PICTURES Presents
RACHEL WARD JEFF BRIDGES JAMES WOODS
in "AGAINST ALL ODDS" ALEX KARRAS JANE GREER and RICHARD WIDMARK
Screenplay by ERIC HUGHES Executive Producer JERRY BICK
Produced by TAYLOR HACKFORD and WILLIAM S. GILMORE
Directed by TAYLOR HACKFORD

Opens March 2nd at theatres everywhere.

ATTACH OLD ADDRESS LABEL HERE
AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

Labels according to Chart and use of PL and
ENCLOSURE will identify labels from those magazines as well

SUBSCRIBER SERVICE

Send coupon addressed to:
Maclean's Box 9000 Station A
Toronto, Ontario M6H 3B6

Name

Home Address

Appt City

Prov

Postal Code

Canadians: adventure enough

Barbara Ansel shows shameful ignorance of the history of Western civilization (*How poor Canadians grew rich*, Column, Jan. 30). Lenora's Hermitage or Le Palais de Versailles, for that matter, could only have been created in societies ripe for overthrow. It is unrealistic that slavery and vast economic disparities will inevitably blossom open as the grandeur of great piles of brick and mortar as well as revolution and violent upheaval. Canada still believes in Western capitalism while displaying the economic oppression, class structure and "enlightened" disposition of 17th- to 18th-century Europe that built these "monuments" and led millions of emigrants to choose Canada. A study of the entrepreneurial history of 19th-century Montreal will produce far Ansel enough "rugged individuals" and even a few "robust bastards" to see that this country did not always languish in blindness. But then Toronto was still a village. For Ansel and to some degree Mackenzie's itself, there has been a curious amnesia of the powerful canonicity of Toronto in the Canadian scheme of things. Ergo 47 and the 1976 Olympic Games achieved "greatness" for Canada and international acclaim, so well as the "pale" of paying the bill. If you think "the middle ground" is the dollar ground, 30 years of political dysfunction and change in Quebec have escaped your notice. —**REV. VICTOR M. WATSON**, Quebec, Que.

Perhaps Barbara Ansel might clarify some of the contradictory and ambiguous statements that she puts forth as her evidence. *How poor Canadians grew rich* should begin with a definition of the "recess" for which our great neighbor to the south has given "credit" and suffered "harvest and angst." Right it be the "Jeffersonian" ideal of MacCarthyism, the horror of Victorian or the last vestiges of Gaudin? Ansel clearly illustrates her woefully inadequate understanding of the nature of our country where she says that Canada has never presented any challenges and has consequently attracted only "unadventurous" people. That may be true for her using Central Canadian cities, but it does not speak to the tenacious and hardy spirit that has rendered the rest of this country habitable. —**BOB FISHER**, Victoria

Barbara Ansel must have led a sheltered life. This should not, however, prevent her from doing homework. In her column *How poor Canadians grew rich* she states that "this land has never experienced real devastation." Real devastation took place on the Prairies

during the Dirty '30s, when a decade of drought, insect pests, hunger and soil erosion—not to mention erosion of self-esteem—ruined devastation among the Prairie people. This aspect condition was further heightened by the Depression and must certainly qualify for an "extreme of human existence" which Ansel claims Canada has escaped. Obviously, she has neglected to research the settling of the western frontier if she believes that "we have attracted people whose priorities are not very adventurous." Ansel must come west and learn how it was won. She may even find that all romantics do not die young and still live in Canada. —**LEONARD REVELL**, Regina

The thin edge of a wedge

Regarding The profile boycott (Press, Jan. 30). I am certain for our spiritual liberties but respect the right of others to express their opinions. However, when a lobby attempts to enforce its views in the point of destroying a publication by intimidating advertisers, it must lose sympathy. Freedom of the press is one of our rights, and it is the responsibility of the media to prevail both sides of an argument so that the reading public may draw its own conclusions on any controversial subject. This is the readers' right. This particular boycott is the thin edge of a frightening wedge. If one group is successful in this type of campaign, as it claims to be, how long will it be before other such groups (such as the lesbian and gay, or so-called, editors) all our publications to weekly or monthly savings of countless pay? —**M. JEAN ALBA**, Ottawa

Campaign Life's action against *Woman's* magazine is absolutely indicative of the organization's whole policy—to prevent people from being able to make a choice. Their primary objective is to prevent women from being able to decide for themselves well-being and sanity. Now they are trying to prevent journalists from writing unfavourably about their campaign or allowing any information about the opposing side to be released. The ironic side of the issue is that this very group is the one most accused by the government's attempt to stop advertising by third parties who are "for" or "against" candidates during the campaign, for this, they say, is a matter of free speech. —**JILL HARRIS**, Ottawa

Thank you for the excellent article on Campaign Life's attempt to intimidate *Woman's* magazine and others in the media. It is important that the public understand the far-reaching impli-

cations of the harassment tactics anti-abortion groups have been using. It is ironic that the anti-abortionists are so actively trying to stifle any pro-choice opinion while claiming that changes in the Canada Elections Act are an attack on their freedom of speech.

—**NORMA SCARBOROUGH**, President, Canadian Abortion Rights Action League, Toronto

The article The profile boycott indicates a response of nervous fear by the journalistic community to consumers' use of their right and responsibility to choose what they read and what they buy on the basis of moral judgment. Blatant reporting of any issue should be rejected not only by the readers and consumers but by the press itself. Advertisers should realize that buying space in any magazine constitutes endorsement of the contents therein. A more profitable response to Campaign Life's efforts would be a reevaluation of the consciences of those people affected. —**KAREN M. FLATTO**, Mississauga, Ont.

The politics of turing out

The article concerning prostitution and pornography (The politics of about sex, Justice, Jan. 30) contains a quote attributed to me that is accurate but incomplete, and therefore misleading. My advice to women pertained to the content of sexual degradation on pay television is indeed "turn it off," not just participate in offensive programs but the network altogether, and let the pay channel distributors know why. If consumers indicate their dissatisfaction with the content and culture of programs strongly enough, the offer of services will either stop or pay broke. —**JENN BOLA**, Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, Ottawa

Shaky faith in dietary change

Your conclusion that the recent National Institutes of Health study proved the need to reduce dairy and red meat consumption is clearly surprised (Cholesterol in the colon, Medicine, Jan. 30). The study, if anything, proved the opposite. A select high-risk group—less than one per cent of those screened—all removed the same moderately low cholesterol diet. Yet one-half of the participants—those who consumed the cholesterol-lowering drug—experienced an even further risk of reduced heart disease. This is not support for dietary change but for pharmacological intervention. Since the drug therapy reduced the incidence of heart disease in a high-

NEW Belvedere LIGHT

Good taste comes alive!

Come to the good taste in Regular, King Size and 100's.

WARNING: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—avoid inhaling. Average per cigarette—Belvedere Light Regular King Size and 100's: "tar" 12 mg., Nic. 1.1 mg.



The Shalwan family and the rubble of their home. Shalwan's street demonstrations, strikes and rock throwing

DATELINE: ISRAEL

Conflicting claims to the West Bank

For Nafiz Shalwan, the events of Dec. 18, 1983, remain a horrifying memory. That morning the 41-year-old widow and mother of five, who lives in the village of El Jazir in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, learned that police had arrested her 30-year-old son, Taysir, for the murder of an Israeli settler. Then, late that night, Israeli soldiers surrounded her house and gave her five minutes to leave. As she and her children stood by, screaming, a bulldozer flattened their four-room stone house, leaving it a heap of rubble with furniture and clothing trapped underneath. Shalwan's home is one of more than 1,200 Palestinian residences that Israelis have demolished on the West Bank since they seized control of this controversial strip of land from neighboring Jordan in the 1967 Six Day War. As Jewish settlers flood the area, tension between them and the West Bank's 600,000 Arabs is increasing.

Last month Israel announced it would tear down Palestinian roadside homes that could be used as shelters for stone-throwers. According to Capt. Yehia Shinar, the spokesman for the Israeli Civil Administration on the West Bank, (settling) is an extreme measure used only against certain "terrorist houses." Shinar conceded that the destruction has the effect of punishing the whole family. But she added: "You cannot compare that to Canada. This

is military government."

Most of the West Bank Arabs continue to live in the rural and urban areas inhabited for centuries by their forefathers—in such famous biblical sites as Nablus, Ramallah, Bethlehem and Hebron. But with almost no prospect of a political settlement which would give them sovereignty over the

area, they complain bitterly that the Israeli government takes away more and more of their land for Jewish settlements.

Israelis demand entrance that since 1967 about 35,000 Jews have settled on the West Bank in government-subsidized developments, and its goal is to reach 100,000 people by 1996. In the past three years alone, more than 15,000 Jews have settled in rows of prefabs, concrete slab houses in isolated neighborhoods equipped with bomb shelters.

Palestinians fear that the Israeli government is trying to transform the West Bank into a Jewish state and eventually annex the

region, and there is a sense among Palestinians and Israelis that time is running out. Said Dedic Zacher, an Israeli with the Tel Aviv Civil Liberties and Peace Movement: "I do not think we have reached a point of no return, but we are gulping toward it." Israelis also are divided about the future of the West Bank. A recent poll revealed that 72 per cent of Israelis now favor holding back further colonization of the West Bank as a way of cutting government expenses. At the same time, many deplore the growing Arab-Israeli violence. Recently, a Jewish terrorist group, Terror Against Terror (TAT), has emerged, claiming responsibility for a wave of bombings in Palestinian mosques and churches.

Israel has resisted pressure from the international community to withdraw from the land that it considers to be a crucial buffer zone between it and Jordan. And, according to Israeli army spokesman Lt. Col. Ezzan Givati, the



Wiser's DeLuxe.
10 Years Old.
A great whisky
must taste its time.

*Our people and our whisky
are in no hurry. That's something
you don't see much of these
days. But we still live up to the
standards our founder J.P. Wiser
set over a century ago.*

*Because lots of time and
patience accounts for the smooth
and distinctively superior taste
of Wiser's DeLuxe.*

*There are faster ways to
make whisky.*

But there's none better.

J.P. Wiser said it all 125 years ago.
"Quality is something you just can't rush."



Jewish settlement policy encourages Palestinians to realize that there is little time left on Israel's offer of autonomy for the West Bank. Palestinians have consistently accused a 1978 Israeli plan that would give them control over their daily lives but would leave military policy in Israeli hands Israel's faltering economy may eventually force the government to slow down the expansion on the West Bank. But currently Jewish settlements in the area are booming and it remains a key element in the policy of the Likud government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shazar.

In the early 1970s the Labor government outlined most Jewish settlements on the West Bank to strategic areas related to Israeli defence, setting Palestinians back on the grounds of security. But when former prime minister Menachem Begin came to power with a Likud coalition in 1977, he argued that apart from security considerations Jews had a legitimate claim to the territory dating back to biblical times. His government declared large tracts of West Bank to be state property, and Palestinians planned ownership had 30 days to prove their case before a military-ap-

pointed committee. Many Arab farmers had old property deeds—or none at all—and they were unable to come up with acceptable land surveys and documentation in the time allowed. As a result, few Arabs were able to successfully prove official ownership of their land.

The Israeli government offers incentive mortgages and tax subsidies to Jews who move to the West Bank. In fact, while Jews originally moved out of religious commitment to settle the ancient land of Israel, most of the present settlers are young couples attracted by what they see as their only chance of affording their own home. As the Jewish settlements expanded, the Palestinians' war with homes and a sense of helplessness. They say that when they refuse, by demonstrations, strikes or rock throwing, Israeli punishment is usually severe. In the past 16 years Israel's authorities have jailed an estimated 300,000 Palestinians on the West Bank. Bessan Shaka's, a 53-year-old businessman and the former mayor of Nablus, for one, paid a particularly high price for his defiance. After an arrest in 1976, Shaka's, a father of four, became actively involved in protesting Israeli land seizures. In 1980 Israeli military authorities took Shaka's to their headquarters and demanded that he use his position as mayor to control demonstrations and strikes by Arabs in the West Bank. Explained Shaka's, "They wanted me to be a policeman against my own people. I am with my people, not against them." On June 2, 1980, a bomb exploded in Shaka's's car, and he lost both of his legs. (That day bombs also went off in the cars of two other West Bank mayors, injuring one of them.) The attacks were widely considered to be the work of Jewish extremists, but Shaka's remains convinced that Israeli authorities planted the bombs—a charge Israeli denies.

Still, Shaka's said that Israeli authorities have never interviewed him about the explosion. And in March, 1982, they dismissed him from his elected post as mayor along with six other Arab West Bank mayors who refused to co-operate with the local Israeli civil administration. Shortly after, Israel appointed a Jewish mayor for Nablus, 10,000 mostly Palestinian residents, but Shaka's is still a revered figure on the West Bank. Confronted to a wheelchair and under constant Israeli military surveillance, Shaka's remains firm in his opposition to the Israeli occupation. Like most Palestinians, he still clings to the hope that someday his people will gain control of the West Bank. Said Shaka's, "I live through that hope." —LINDA McQUEEN in Jerusalem



How BMW transplanted the heart and brain of a sedan into a Grand Prix car. And beat the world.

Formula One. Win it and you're at the summit of motorsport.

Like Everest, nothing comes higher...and nothing is harder to achieve...than winning the Formula One Championship. BMW did it last year. At first try.

BMW got its feet wet in Formula One two short years ago, initially powering one of the Brabham team's two cars. Last year, Brabham and BMW teamed up unexpectedly...and won the Formula One championship in their first full year of partnership. Astonishing.

Even more astonishing is how it was done. "You've probably heard companies say, 'We first proved it on the racetrack, then on the highway'."

BMW did it talk to front! Rather than design an exotic new engine, BMW engineers chose a "heart" they knew well, the basic block from the engine of the 318i sedan (right). They

took a straightforward four-cylinder engine and modified it for Formula One racing.

The engineers also transplanted BMW's computer technology from highway to racetrack. BMW's world leading digital motor electronics (DME) uses a micro-processor to squeeze out more power, more smoothly and more economically, in everyday driving conditions. The same DME became the intelligence of a four-cylinder Formula One powerplant.

The new BMW engine, with its "real world" heart and brain, proved incredibly powerful. And unusually reliable. By the end of the season, Brabham, and driver Nelson Piquet, had become virtually unbeatable.

Virtually unbeatable. An appropriate enough description for BMW automobiles per se, some might say.



Baron Motor Sales, Munich, West Germany

The RRSP Choice

The Wise Investor Looks At All The Options.

Deciding which way to grow your RRSP is an important investment decision. You have two choices with the Guaranteed Fund

Flexible

Central Trust's variable Deposit/Investment offers flexibilities which may suit your investment needs and goals.

- **Investment/Withdrawal** — Transferrable funds/RRSP/RRIF/RRJ at any time
- **No Administration Fees** — No fees in excess of 1% of above set funds for Savings Account rate, adjusted at the 1st of each month
- **Interest compounded** — at semi-annually on June 30th and December 31st
- **Minimum contribution** — \$25.00
- **Monthly deposits** for easy budgeting



Fixed

Our Term/Section provides you with the opportunity of choosing a guaranteed rate and term for your annual contribution.

- **1 to 5 year terms available**
- **Competitive rates** — Rate guaranteed for term specified
- **No Administration Fees** — Inferiorly compensated
- **Annually on December 31st**
- **Minimum contribution** — \$125.00
- **Transfer facilities to other RRSPs** — offering flexibility

Additional tax benefits provided for Guaranteed Fund

7½%

11¼%
5 year term

Central Trust II RRSP Headquarters

85 Bimches Avenue, Canada
Member: Canadian Registered Investment Corporation



Indulgence versus obligation.

As a personal conveyance, the BMW 633 CSi (left) is peerless. Glamorous and sleek, it cradles two people in considerable comfort. It offers ample space for their apurteenances. And, oh, how it goes!

However, the 633 is a coupe, not a sedan. The deep bucket seat contours of



Picking into engine, four electronic coil brakes, six steering feed drive into a computer. According to how fast you drive, where you drive (downslope or highway), whether it's winter or summer, the micro processor stores it up and works it out. When your car needs servicing, door lights light up to say so.

the rear seats are both handsome and comfortable—but are for little people, they were never intended to transport large adults over long distances. In contrast, the back seat of the BMW 733i (right) provides even sinclaters with superb comfort.

Obviously, the 633 (possessed of the same engine on a smaller, lighter base) goes a mile faster than the 733. Yet, luxurious sedan notwithstanding, the 733i is a high performance automobile in its own right. If you feel obliged to provide back seat passengers with comfort plus, never was obligation less of an imposition!

The 733i is not only extremely powerful (0-100 km/h in about 8½ seconds), it is agile. Turn the wheel sharply and around it goes, with an admirable absence of lean, dip and tire squeal. The coupe's handling and acceleration are, understandably, even more impressive.

Step on the brakes urgently and both coupe and sedan stop in short order, without throwing everybody into tizzy. There is a smoothness about their every operation, from shifting direction to shifting gears.

Manual shift purists may be reluctant to believe this, but BMW's new 4-speed automatic zips through the gears faster than does a skilled driver. While delivering better mileage. (And yes, Virginia, you can treat it like a manual.)

However, if hand, foot, ear and eye

working in precise and delicate concert is part and parcel of your pleasure, BMW's 5-speed manual box is an absolute joy.

Obviously, much more unless the 633 CSi and 733i then divides them further: example: Computers. When others resorted to digital gadgetry, BMW poured the effort into improving performance. The result: Computerized fuel management and engine control timed in milli-seconds, measured in milimetres—and an engine that not

only reacts instantly but is incredibly smooth going about it.

Inside, both 633 and 733 have all the "anticipated" luxuries: lie soft and supple leather upholstery, power windows, power sunroof, power seats, electrically controlled rear view mirrors, and heated front seats. Along with ingenious trim's you won't notice—until you need them (see caption).

When shown all this largesse, one man smiled, shook his head, and said "Goodness, BMW! Think of everything!" Well, not everything. But we do try.

Moreover, we don't reserve our best efforts for the top-of-the-line models.

The same engineering, the same painstaking care in manufacture (the same paintwork, for example), are in the Three and Five Series BMWs as are in its "big brothers."

Take a look. Then take a drive. That's when the BMW difference really shines.



Heated rear view mirror, mirror heating, electrically heated door locks keep you from being frozen out. Heated front seats keep the windshield wiper fluid from freezing. Really! Even the front seat headrests move up and down electronically in milliseconds. Headrest can be electronically disengaged.



Deutscher Motor-Werk, Munich, West Germany



The little 633 CSi is the personal car par excellence—(40 hp engine, 4-speed automatic, \$48,000 or less).



The 733i is spacious, agile and powerful—a trophy of skillfully engineered by every other luxury sedan. \$40,000 or less.

Rewarding Soviet heroes

When Soviet sea fleet in the Chukchi Sea, north of the Bering Strait, steamed the icebreaker Chelyuskin in 1961, seven daring Soviet pilots flew through a blizzard to land on ice hummocks and rescue the ship's 100 crew members and passengers. The pilots' bravery so im-

pressed the Soviet government that it created a new award, Hero of the Soviet Union—as prestigious as the Soviet Union as knighthood is in Britain—to bestow on them. Until recently, the Soviets have used the award, a small red ribbon with a gold star, to recognize similar outstanding feats of heroism.

Now, that tradition is changing: the Soviets are giving the medal to a new breed of hero—outstanding achievers in political, public and, particularly, military life. Many of them are not removed for their humanitarian acts. Indeed, the scroll of honor has recently swelled with the names of Soviet soldiers serving in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union has bestowed the award on more than 10,000 extraordinary recipients. One air force officer, Col. Valeri Koshchenev—the Soviet Union's equivalent of the Canadian First World War flying ace Billy Bishop—won the medal three times during the Second World War for downing enemy planes. Peacetime heroes have included all comers who participated in the Soviet-managed space program since it began in 1961. The late Soviet president, Leonid Brezhnev, considerably damaged the prestige of the title when he awarded himself the honor four times.

Still, Soviet citizens covet the award. In addition to the medal and a diploma, the person honored also receives the Order of Lenin, the highest accolade in the Soviet Union. The Soviet President authorizes the hanging of a bronze plate inscribed with the recipient's name in the Kremlin, and a bust or statue may be erected in the winner's home town. There are also more practical privileges conferred by the award. The holders of the Hero of the Soviet Union award—or of a similar award, Hero of Socialist Labor, given for outstanding contributions to the fields of science, culture or labor—have the right to queue-jump, a decided advantage in a country in which people line up for hours for meat, goods and services. Signs at railway stations and in stores proclaim that Heroes of the Soviet Union, Heroes of Socialist Labor and war veterans will be served first. Award recipients can also obtain much sought-after theatre tickets, a choice of seats on aircraft and enjoy preferential treatment in hospitals.

These perks aside, most recipients continue to insist that the real significance of an award-winning feat is its social significance. Alexander Pokryshkin, a Second World War fighter pilot, a three-time Hero of the Soviet Union and now an air marshal: "The element of risk to which a man subjects himself is not the most important thing. What really counts is the socially useful result produced by the manifestation of courage and valor." In the case of the Soviet soldiers accepting Afghanistan, the danger normally associated with the awarding of the medal has been mostly absent. The Soviets may be hesitant to dust their shoulders in that country is socially significant.

—PETER LEWIS, with Keith Clarke in Moscow

FUJI TAKES THE GOLD



WITH NEW FUJICOLOR HR

Shoot with new Fujicolor HR and see why it's the chosen film of the Los Angeles 1984 Olympics. There's breakthrough technologies you've never before. Super fine grain and razor-sharp detail. Color pictures so lifelike there's no competition. Try one roll and join the world's athletes.

FUJICOLOR HR

is available in these popular sizes:

36mm 135 126 mm 135 126

©1984 Fuji Photo Co., Ltd. *Actual colors of the Olympic Olympic Medal.



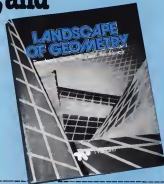
Shape, points, lines that cross and don't cross, up, down, and sideways

Get it!

You and your students are going to enjoy TVOntario's *Landscape of Geometry* programs a lot more with your own teacher's guide.

TVOntario's *Landscape of Geometry* guide helps you be prepared. Each chapter begins with the educational objectives for that particular program, followed by program synopsis, discussion about the program, and exciting activities for your students.

Once you've got it you'll wonder how you've done without it for so long.



LANDSCAPE OF GEOMETRY

Landscape of Geometry TVOntario's new series by television's leading mathematicians explores geometry as the world around us. The eight 15-minute programs, hosted by David Swenson, combine mathematics with live action and film images, showing how to put transformational geometry into practical, everyday applications.

Shape, points, lines that cross, lines that don't cross, up, down, and sideways: the teacher's guide shows you how they relate to daily life.

GEOMETRY TEACHER'S GUIDE—Single Copy Order Form

Name

Name of school/institution (if applicable)

Street

City

Postal code

Phone

Make your check for \$4.99 (shipping included) payable to TVOntario Publications, and mail to: TVOntario Customer Service, Box 260, Station Q, Toronto, Ontario M4T 2S1

Please call to order in quantity.

Offer and prices may differ outside Ontario. Contact TVOntario Marketing, Box 298, Station Q, Toronto, Ontario M4T 2S1, (416) 444-2622

TVOntario

Learning is fun with TVO

ALBERTA

Wish you were here

COLUMN

A Liberal smoke-and-mirrors act

By Diane Cohen

Last week's budget exercise was a near-perfect example of how almost any nation can get caught up in a detailed examination of its needs when its central nervous system is showing signs of distress. It is not that the budget papers are irrelevant. It is that the Liberal government is diverting us to think about matters not central to our urgent needs.

There was little to complain about on the afternoon of Feb. 15. After a budget is brought down, Opposition members and special interest groups can always be counted on to say "too little" or "too late."

But, in fact, on almost every front, Bill Lalonde's efforts were questionable. If Parliament approves Lalonde's budget proposals, poor, single pensioners will get a \$500-a-year income boost. Self-employed wage earners and others without company pension will have their 1989 limits raised. Child support and alimony payers will be able to deduct lump-sum payments. The unemployed will be welcomed back into the labor force by a provision that allows them to deduct moving expenses if their new job is far away. We will have pension refunds and mortgage interest insurance. Farmers working their farms and farmers wanting to sell out will get a better break. Small business will be better treated at tax time. Offshore investment funds—a tax loophole for the very rich—will be taxed. The MacRae budget's 1985 Old Revenue Tax will be deferred until 1988. Taxpayers who appeal their assessments will be eligible for financial help.

Lalonde has tried to cover a lot of ground. Every one of the dozens of suggestions in the budget is in response to a real concern of some Canadian special interest group. And many—if not most—of the suggestions make small-but-vital economic sense and are good for free enterprise. But virtually none of the big important changes highlighted in the budget brief and headlined in media coverage across the country take place until the government introduces legislation to get them introduced. And its legislative slave is already full for the next several months. The improved tax assistance for retirement savings is only a discussion paper. So are the suggestions for simplifying taxes for small businesses. So is the profit-sharing plan. So is the improved security for homeowning. And so is the plan for pension reform.

For years Canadians have been crying for the privilege of discussing budget proposals with parliamentarians before they become law. But now that they have the opportunity, they do not seem to recognize it. Across the country, response to the budget was predictably negative. Small business was not happy. Labor's Dennis McInnes was not happy. The Consumers' Association was not happy. Neither were the Canadian Manufacturing Association and the Canadian Union of Public Employees. And it goes without saying that the opposition parties were unhappy.

No doubt Lalonde could have simply tabled his budget proposals in the House of Commons without the fanfare of a formal budget. They are, nevertheless, ideas worthy of discussion. The budget measures in most instances seem to be directed toward making our society a fairer one. Spokesmen for interest groups are so used to re-

'Federal budgets have become irrelevant, largely because they do not deal with the central issues'

sponding negatively to incorrect policy decisions that they have few misgivings about a consultation process for a full second ph. Or they are responding to a misapprehension that says no matter what the government does, it is wrong. With either response, they are colluding with Lalonde to block and blow apart issues that are peripheral to where the action really should be.

The central issue for Canada should be to deal with the transition—the move from old to new, from industrial to advanced services, from national to world economy, from big to small business, from short-term measures to long-term considerations. That is where economic policy is desperately needed.

What now threatens the economic well-being of Canadians is that our policymakers intend or will not see that it is absolutely essential we pay off our past debts. That must be done, not because deficits in themselves are important, but because we need the money we are now paying out in interest to fund new programs. It is absolutely essential that we get government

spending under control, not because government spending is bad, but because we are no longer affluent enough to waste money. It is absolutely essential that we understand why we cannot get wage increases beyond the value of new output, not because anyone necessarily has anything against wage increases, but simply because wage increases over and above productivity gains do not contribute to productive activity.

Since none of us, neither policymakers nor policy makers, has a framework beyond the immediate and the expedient, we find it difficult, if not impossible, to remember that there are central issues. Take, for example, the suggestion that the limit for contributions to RRSPs be increased to \$15,500. Middle- and upper-income earners should love it. But such a measure has far-reaching implications on two other levels. First, it could represent another step in a policy—if the policy had ever been stated—of getting responsibility for retirement income in the hands of the individual and of his or her employer. Second, coupled with the \$50-a-month proposed increase in the Guaranteed Income Supplement, the new RRSP offering could be interpreted as another wage drive through the principal tax-exemption—a principle that needs serious examination. There is one other interesting implication because doctors will be among the principal beneficiaries of the new proposal, a case can be made that doctors will no longer need the income that comes from extra-billing.

But no policy has been stated, and no framework exists within which to fit these budget proposals and suggestions. So we are left uncertain about which budget measures we should approve. Of Budgets have become largely irrelevant, not because they do not deal with interesting things, but simply because they do not deal with central issues. In this effort, we are missing the point. We are central, but without a framework, a structure, a game plan that extends more than six months into the future. It is impossible to say for sure.

On budget days one gets the chilling feeling, when reading the formal documents or listening to the announcements, that few people are even aware that they are playing through the central of the wrong animal. We are letting our lives and our economic futures slip through our fingers.

Diane Cohen is a Montreal-based columnist and writer.



Travel Alberta
CANADA 131

Lalonde keeps his promises

By Carol Goss

Finance Minister Mike Lalonde's latest budget is the only one that Pierre Trudeau has missed on in 15 years as prime minister. Indeed, the 15 years minister's timing could hardly have been worse. Not only was Trudeau in Moscow last week when Lalonde delivered his 20-page economic statement, but a televised Olympic hockey game from Russia between Canada and Czechoslovakia was also in progress. As a result, when Lalonde rose to table his budget and spoke for 88 minutes, six of his cabinet members were absent, 30 Opposition seats were vacant, and the vibrant galleries, which are usually crowded on budget day, contained several empty benches. Still, Opposition seats were vacant, and the vibrant galleries, which are usually crowded on budget day, contained several empty benches. Still, Opposition seats were vacant, and the vibrant galleries, which are usually crowded on budget day, contained several empty benches.

The Tory leader charged that the budget did nothing to restore consumer confidence, and New Democrats Party Leader Ed Broadbent called it a budget for the rich. Certainly the budget had almost nothing to offer the country's 1.8 million unemployed. It did promise modest relief to needy passengers, but they did not get the increase in their monthly payments until mid-December. And the proposed overhaul of the country's pension system will not take effect until 1997. Nor could the finance minister claim that his midwinter budget was a response to any great public outcry, because many Canadians are beginning to benefit from a mild economic recovery after two years of severe recession and wanted only to enjoy the rebound. As a result, many observers

speculated that Lalonde—who is also co-chairman of the federal campaign committees—had unveiled a fresh budget primarily to clear the spring political calendar ahead of Trudeau's return. But small-business lobbyist Jake Bullock, "They are clearing the slate for a leadership race, there is really no other reason for a budget."

Lalonde had pledged for the past



Delivering the budget, missing cabinet colleagues and few onlookers

three months that his next budget would contain few surprises and he kept his promise. The key changes were all widely predicted in the press and repeated in economic circles. The highlights included:

■ A phasing-out, in June, of the 50-cent 15¢ per month program which has controlled public service wages for the past two years. The government will still limit price increases of goods and ser-

vices under federal control (such as eggs, rail and airline tickets and telephone rates) to four per cent next year. ■ An increase in the guaranteed income supplement, the \$265 monthly payment that the country's poorest senior citizens receive along with their old-age pension. That supplement will rise by \$25 on July 1, with another \$25 increase added next Dec. 3.

■ A raising of the annual limit on Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) contributions to \$10,000 in 1993 and \$15,000 by 1998. The new offerings, available only to contributors with no other pension savings, will largely benefit self-employed professionals, such as doctors and lawyers.

■ An injection of \$150 million into the Youth Opportunity Fund, established in mid-December to help the country's 527,000 jobless young people acquire skills and find work—an amount equivalent to approximately three days' worth of interest payments on the government debt of \$150 billion. Lalonde acknowledged he could not allocate more money to job creation without risking an increased deficit and jeopardizing business confidence. Despite all his efforts, Lalonde predicted that Canada's jobless rate will average 10.9 per cent this year, down slightly from the current 11.2 per cent, with unemployment among workers under 25 close to 18.7 per cent.

■ A simplification of tax forms for small business. That is one of many government schemes dating back to the mid-1970s to relieve the "paper burden" of business. Lalonde forecast that his list of proposals would reduce by two-thirds the number of regulations governing small business and free \$160 million for more production uses. But it is unclear when the reforms will take effect, as Lalonde plans to discuss the

changes over the next two months before presenting a new law to Parliament.

■ The introduction of a new mortgage protection plan, to take effect on March 1. By paying a fee equal to 1.16 per cent of the value of a first mortgage, a homeowner will be able to guard against sharp increases in interest rates at renewal time.

■ The provision of modest tax credits for companies that set up profit-sharing plans for their employees and for workers who also contribute to those plans. The tax credit, with 60 per cent going to the employee and 40 per cent to the employer, will take effect on Jan. 1, 1993.

■ The introduction of a new set of standards covering private and government pension plans. If these standards now guidelines become law in 1997, pension savings will be partly indexed for inflation and a worker will be able to take his pension plan from one job to another. As well, a worker will acquire the right to the employer's contributions to his pension plan after only two years (instead of the current 10-year period now in effect). There will also be a mandatory split of pension benefits between a husband and wife if their marriage fails, and survivor benefits will be incorporated into all pension plans.

Most of Lalonde's initiatives have two common features: they cost the government virtually nothing now, and their implementation depends on the Liberals remaining in power. For the first time, in the short-term effect of all Lalonde's proposals this year will be a relatively small additional loss of \$250 million in revenues for the federal treasury. Coupled with a projected increase of \$1.6 billion in revenues, that will allow Lalonde to hold this year's deficit down to \$2.6 billion—a drop of almost \$5 billion from this year's estimate. Lalonde maintains that the deficit has to be kept below the \$30-billion mark as investor confidence will suffer. But the investment community greeted the budget with only slight interest. The day after Lalonde unveiled his budget tracking was moderate as the Toronto Stock Exchange and prices were down slightly. "This is the deepest market reaction to a budget since 1975," said Richard Annett, the exchange's technical analyst.

The lack of surprise in the budget was intentional. It was a testament to the painful lesson that the government learned in 1991. Then, Allan Rock's introduction of a budget filled with tax re-



McDevitt, Bullock (below): joining the attack

forms intended to close loopholes and demolish shelters. But the business community, organized strongly, forcing MacKenna to withdraw or weaken most of the changes. As well, that experience helped to convince the government to drop some of the service that has traditionally surrounded federal department operations. "The government has been steadily opening up the budget-making process," Lalonde said. "I welcome this development."

As good, he recalled the three months he spent visiting every

part of the country seeking budget advice. The most 30 interest groups and added through more than 50 written briefs. The recommendations of dozens of interest groups are clearly discernible in the budget. The farm lobby, for one, finally convinced the government to change a tax system that punished farmers who passed on their family farm to their children. The minister also responded to the appeals of

big business to reduce the deficit and answered requests from special agencies for more government support for the elderly. But one senior finance official "You can't blame the minister in doing his best to kill the old tradition of budget secrecy."

Despite the government's new willingness to listen, the final decisions about the budget were made by Lalonde and an inner circle of senior advisers. The most powerful member of the group is Deputy Minister Marshall (Mickey) Cohen, considered to be one of the ablest bureaucrats in Ottawa. The intense, unapologetically dressed father of five was a successful Toronto tax lawyer before joining the government. Another key adviser is Ed Bullock, Lalonde's second-in-command, a finance department veteran who once worked for NATO, specializing in Soviet economic relations with the Third World. Also close to Lalonde are Assistant Deputy Minister Alan Fournier, a Lord University-trained economist responsible for the department's social policy branch, Fred Foster, an affairs economist in charge of economic analysis, and Glen Jenkins, a tall former Harvard professor in charge of tax policy.

Lalonde's finance department was little applause for its efforts. Lawless even concluded that the budget was a gift to the unemployed. "It may go over big on Bay Street, but it will be a bust on Main Street," said Dennis McDermott, president of the two-million-member Canadian Labour Congress. In business circles, too, were unenthusiastic. "There's usually nothing there to assist the private sector to invest and become more competitive," said Roy Phillips, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Added Bullock, "It is a boring budget."

That also appeared to be the consensus in the Commons. The finance minister had scarcely returned his seat after table his budget before his critics predicted that he would use only another one—one filled with promises—just before the next election. Lalonde decided that he had said his plan. "I do not have another budget up my sleeve," he said. Then he added, "But it would be foolish of me to say it is impossible." □



Manitoba's bitter divisions

It's a battle that has exposed raw and inflamed emotions across an entire province. And it defies all attempts at a smooth solution. The deep-seated passions of Manitoba's language impasse, which is more than a century old and which burst into a new and divisive controversy last year, have since grown even more intense. Nine months ago Premier Howard Pawley tabled a plan to guarantee French language rights for the province's 30,000 francophones. Then he significantly modified the proposals. Still, he and his New

and abusive calls to Pawley and those cabinet ministers forced Winnipeg police to increase patrols around the legislators' homes. After a bomb scare at the legislature on Jan. 28 security has been tightened, and visitors are more carefully screened.

At the same time, many communities of all sizes have been divided and embittered by the issue. And letters to local newspapers daily denounce "the Pawley dictatorship." One rural Manitoba woman took out a \$2000 back issue to place a half-page advertisement in the

federal Liberals have stayed out of the debate. But Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy, who is the MP for Winnipeg-Fort Garry—an affluent riding in which bilingualism is a marginal issue—has warned of the dangers of economic taking over the language debate. And Brian Mulroney's federal Conservatives have pleaded with their provincial counterparts to tone down their opposition to bilingualism—to no avail. Last week Mulroney publicly ordered Dan McKinnon, Conservative MP for Winnipeg-Assiniboine and a long-standing opponent of bilingualism, to see the party line or quit the party name.

The hopes and fears embodied in



Manitoba's language issue has sharply reflected in the town of Beauséjour, a mixed French- and English-speaking community about 130 km northwest of Winnipeg. In 1981 a language dispute at the town's high school split Somerset's 660 residents, with French-speaking parents demanding more courses in French and anglophone parents pressing either for less French or their own school. The dispute led to family quarrels, divorce, a boycott of stores and the death of lifelong friendships. "It was a war-torn area," said Denis Borne, a francophone farmer and truck driver. Added his wife, Genevieve, who is of Icelandic descent: "If a social situation can cause this kind of hatred and strife, what is the legislation going to do to the whole province?"

Somerset parish priest René Tou-



Touchelette (left) and Hocan, Russell, inflamed emotions and a divisive language struggle that defies all attempts at solution

Democratic Party government remain divided in the legislature, and Pawley and at least one minister have been subjected to death threats and large public protests.

Last week the Opposition Conservatives walked out of the legislature for the 12th time this year, once again defying government efforts to pass the controversial language legislation. Some members of Pawley's own party oppose his language policy. The premier received a standing ovation when he appeared before the annual convention of the Manitoba New Year weekend and caricatured the Conservatives as being "extremists and fear-mongering hypocrites."

In the past three weeks anti-bilingual protests have become increasingly ugly and violent. The death threats

Winnipeg Free Press urging that "Bilingualism is not what it appears to be. Don't do it." Throughout the province Manitoba Greenpeace, the umbrella organization for the anti-bilingualist forces, has been holding fervent rallies. In one Winnipeg meeting alone, on Feb. 4, more than 1,000 people listened sympathetically to speakers after speakers accused the government of imposing bilingualism on Manitobans and putting forward "a blueprint for apartheid." The intensity of the reaction has invited charges of bigotry and hysteria. But Grant Russell, a spokesman for Manitoba Greenpeace, and the whole issue rests on the fact that westerners have a virtually unalloyed view of Canada. "Down East," said Russell, "they do not understand what is going on out here."

For the most part, Pierre Trudeau's

OUR MOST POPULAR GIFT EVER—FREE!

- 14" iron base to steel-clad cap
- Rotated-ribs surface
- Tilted ocean floor highlights
- 32-page color guidebook FREE

WITH Maclean's AT HALF-PRICE!

Now you can own the most popular gift Maclean's has ever offered — A HUGE, FULL-COLOR, FINELY-DETAILED WORLD POLITICAL GLOBE FREE! Finely crafted by the world's leading globe makers, it features raised-relief mountain ranges so realistic you can feel the height of the Himalayas, plus thousands of place names, so you can say on top of world developments. This stunning full-size globe will make an informative and decorative addition to any room in your home.

Best of all, it's yours FREE, with your paid half-price* subscription to Maclean's. To get your Free World Globe, complete and mail the order form TODAY!

*Maclean's new basic subscription rate of \$12.50 per copy saves you 50% off the \$1.25 newsstand price.

GOOD NEWS FOR CURRENT SUBSCRIBERS!

Get your FREE Maclean's globe by extending your subscription now at half the newsstand price!



chene supports the proposed legislation but he said that it could renew the hostility between the two's language groups if the current debate began to focus on people instead of the issues. "There is a danger," said the Liberal MP, who holds an English service on Saturday nights and a French service on Sunday morning to give everyone a chance to take part in the services.

The town's mayor, Roger Poirer, is concerned by the increasing influence of Maritimes Francophones—a group, he says, that preys on people's emotions. Like many francophones, Poirer is also alarmed by the Tories' resistance to the legislation. "Many people would certainly not want to live under the rule of the Opposition. They have said that they are not for minorities," he declared. On the other side of the dispute, Gerald Devine, an anglophone farmer who withdrew six of his children from school during the 1980 educational fight, holds views typical of English-speaking New Brunswickers, although he harbours no bitterness. "Five per cent of the population should not dictate how the rest should live," he said.

Linguistic storms have swept Maritimes throughout its history. In 1868, when the first rebellion was a recent memory, a Maritimes government made up of Ontario Orangemen arbitrarily revoked the province's constitutional guarantees of French language rights. University of Maritimes historian D.N. Sprague contends that the current "irrational outrage" is caused by widespread feelings of insecurity and fear. Anglo-Saxons resent the challenge to their dominance, he added, while Maritimers of other language groups, such as the Ukrainians, Poles and Germans, resent the provision of rights and status to a group numerically less significant than themselves. Langman, said Sprague, "is one of those exposed areas."

Quebecers are watching Maritimes closely. Gerald Gadin, minister of immigration and cultural communities in the Parti Québécois government, has pointed to the issue as a "failure of the Canadian dream." Eric Muldoon, president of the English rights Alliance Quebec, is more optimistic about the vision of a bilingual Canada. He said that the anglophone community has not been deceived by Quebec's Bill 161, which in 1977 made French the sole official language in the province, and that Quebecers are determined to make French language education available to all francophone children in the province. "The vision of a bilingual Canada is not dead," said Muldoon. "Maritimes should assume its constitutional responsibility."

—ANTHONY NIKI, OUTFR in Winnipeg, with bureau reports

Digging for political scandal

Prime Minister Trudeau returned from Moscow last week to find a Liberal caucus demoralized from fighting opposition charges of incompetence, spying and misuse of public funds. Even before Trudeau returned to Parliament Hill, opposition Tories and New Democrats had used two issues with talking effect on government members. They charged repeatedly that the government had effectively lost control of the revenue department's tax collec-



Awority: He folders on both sides

tion methods and they coupled the attack with allegations, based on a recent *Maclean's* report, that Liberal MPs had used a \$300-million job creation program as a source of patronage. Then, on Feb. 16, The Globe and Mail disclosed that the Liberals had assembled a 10-member team (called Project Openwatch) to investigate the public finance issues of the past. The rumor dropped when it became apparent that all parties maintain files on rival leaders. Trudeau tried to defuse the issue by accusing the Tories of hypocrisy. He argued that all parties receive federal

funds to finance partisan political research and to operate the party leader's office, in his case the Prime Minister's Office. As well, he insisted that PMO aides had researched Mulroney's business activities, and not his private life, from material readily available in public records and press diggings. Tim Awertry, Trudeau's principal secretary and a key PMO figure, added that the intelligence-gathering (which began shortly after Mulroney became Tory leader) dealt mainly with Mulroney's actions while he was president of the Iron Ore Co. of Canada Ltd. in Schreiber, Que. After a day of charges and countercharges in the House, the PMO displayed a large, black binder and 11 manila folders containing information on Mulroney. Then the Liberals revealed that a PMO official conducted a thorough search on Mulroney's former house in Montreal last year. His investigation confirmed that in 1976 Mulroney bought the house for \$1 and "good and valuable consideration"—a standard method of recording real estate transactions in Montreal. Five years later, Mulroney sold the house to Iron Ore on the same terms. Still, despite the fact that the Conservatives have a total of 10 filing drawers of material on Trudeau, Tony Mr. Flara MacDonald confirmed in charge that Trudeau's staff members were abusing the powers of his office by conducting political spying. "The problem is that the Prime Minister and his colleagues have been wallowing around in the swamp for so long that they no longer know the difference between right and wrong," she declared. The XCP freely admitted that it, too, stored clippings and speeches by other party leaders.

The debate over political spying was winding down at week's end, but it was clear that there is no prospect of respite for the Liberals in the Commons. Once again it was Revenue Minister Pierre Boudreau on the defensive as a memo from the tax department's Toronto offices showed that auditors could run a free lunch (worth as much as \$80) by extracting more money from taxpayers. Boudreau has repeatedly denied that "in legitimate tax matters collection quotas on its employees. That gives the opposition two controversial issues. Revenue Canada's shortcoming and Liberal MPs' access to public money—to use against the government.

—MAUR JARDIN in Ottawa.

"The year's most significant advance in four-wheeling"
—FOUR WHEELER

"Jeep is a trailer more maneuverable off-road vehicle that provides plenty of room for two adults and luggage."
—OFF ROAD



"Scored well across the board, excelling in our evaluations of maneuverability, off-road driving and interior comfort."
—4 WHEEL & OFF ROAD

After thorough testing, the authorities on 4WD all came to the same conclusion...

Jeep Cherokee has been voted the "4x4 of '84"

All three leading off-road magazines compiled the 1984 Jeep Cherokee to the toughest foreign and domestic competitors.

After weeks of testing over thousands of miles, on and off the road in the toughest conditions, the decision was unanimous. Jeep Cherokee came out the clear winner.

Only Jeep Cherokee and the luxury model, Jeep Wagoneer, offer two 4-wheel drive systems—Command Trac and Selec-Trac.

And both models have Jeep's innovative Quadra-Link suspension system combining improved durability and performance with an incredibly smooth ride.

Designed to deliver the security of 4-wheel drive, the comfort of a car, and the spaciousness of a wagon—Jeep Cherokee and Jeep Wagoneer are the ideal sport and family wagons.

If you've been thinking about 4-wheel drive, test drive the proven winner.

Jeep
Move out of the ordinary.

EEP MANUFACTURING (CHRYSLER) and its divisions of Jeep Corporation, in Canada, American Motors (Canada) Inc., a licensed user.

Irish Mist goes on



After all,
taste is everything.



Gesteagay (center) and shooting victim Beaumont (right): contradictory accounts

The anatomy of a shootout

Quebec newspapers have labeled the grim episode *Le fusillade du Parc Forest*—the shootout at Rock Forest. On the morning of Dec. 23, in two north-of-town carpet layers slept in their motel room in the Eastern Townships village, a posse of police arrived at the door in search of two robbery and murder suspects. In the ensuing events Serge Beaumont, 35, was fatally wounded in a hail of submachine-gun fire, and Jean-Paul Beaumont, 32, was shot in the face. But within hours residents were shocked to discover that the men had been innocent victims of a grotesque ruse. Then, last week a three-day report into the killing told in Sherbrooke heard disturbingly contradictory accounts of just what happened that day, as the policemen involved testified that they had acted properly. At one point, the detective who commanded the operation described the two officers, who were suspended as a result of the shooting, as "guys who know how to control themselves when it comes to handling firearms."

Beaumont and Beaumont, who were from the village of Ancienne Lorette near Quebec City, checked in for the night at Rock Forest's Le Châillon motel after laying carpets at Bell Canada's office in nearby Sherbrooke. According to the police officers, who testified before acting coroner Dwayne Dwyer, they believed that the two men were the same ones who had killed a British guard on Dec. 22 while holding up a Sherbrooke hardware store. A Mr. stalen in the Quebec City area, containing clothes and a rifle that police thought had been used in the shooting, was found near the motel. As well, the two target layers generously enabled the disappearance of the suspects.

The police account of the motel raid by eight Sherbrooke police officers and two members of the Black Forest force—differed from the testimony of Jean-Paul Beaumont, the carpet layer who survived the shooting. Sherbrooke Det. André Gesteagay said that after he looked open the motel room door fellow Det. Roger Ducey rushed in shouting, "Police. Don't move." Gesteagay, who fired 38 rounds from an Israeli-designed CN submachine-gun through the door of the room, testified that he began shooting because he thought Ducey was being attacked inside the room. But Beaumont told the inquest that the door was not opened until after the shooting ended, when he crawled to the door to let the police in.

Coroner Dwyer, a Quebec sessions judge and former head of the Quebec Police Commission's inquiry into organized crime, reserved judgment until this week. Under existing Quebec law, Dwyer is required to determine whether criminal responsibility exists. As the inquisitor tale of the shootout at Rock Forest unfolded, Serge Beaumont's mother and widow all learning, along with his brother Gilles. When André Gesteagay left the courtroom, the dead man's brother rendered his own verdict—he was in Gesteagay's face.

—MICHAEL McDEPUTY in Sherbrooke

Quebec's failed experiment

Faced with accusations of hiring discrimination, the Quebec government pledged in 1981 that it would triple the number of anglophones and minority groups working for the province's civil service within six years. To that end, the government set up a five-member committee to raise the percentage of nonfrancophones in the 91,000-member civil service to 3.5 per cent from less than three per cent. The move, planned by Quebec's minority groups who make up 37 per cent of the province's 6.4-million population. But next month, halfway through the committee's six-year term, the Parti Québécois government will abruptly end the experiment—even though the program has so far made no progress whatsoever. As a result, minority groups have condemned the PQ for what they say is the government's inactivity to their needs. Declared Labor, MHA, René Rivest. "Rather than solving the problem, [the government] has given up on the solution. They simply lack the will to help nonfrancophones."

The Committee for the Plan of Action for Cultural Communities (CIVAC) faced great difficulties almost from the start. It lacked the strong powers needed to enforce minority living programs. Then, in early 1982, the government froze civil service hiring—rendering CIVAC virtually impotent to carry out its mandate.

As a result of the freeze, the number of new civil servants hired annually dropped to about 800, from 6,000 during the 1970s. Between 1980 and 1982 the number of English-speaking civil servants actually fell to 455 from 847. The government maintains that it is still hiring minorities, but Cultural Communities Minister Gérard Gauthier admits that including immigrants from France and Belgium is the number of nonfrancophone civil servants was "stretching the point."

Terminating the committee will save part of its \$417,000 annual budget. Gauthier has asked committee President Gabe Chambers to continue working, even though minority groups say this would be merely public relations. But Chambers, a former Tory MP from Montreal, does not know if he will keep the \$60,000-a-year job. "I do not think it would sit well if it appeared that I was staying on as a front to save the PQ's face," he said. "If all they are prepared to offer is a desk and a secretary somewhere, then I cannot see doing it."

—ANDREW WILSON SMITH in Montreal



Andropov's funeral procession through the streets of Moscow, heralding the resurgence of the Brezhnevist old guard

WORLD

Chernenko takes over

By Arthur Johnson

The death watch over Konstantin Chernenko began even before the 72-year-old Soviet leader had presided at the funeral of his predecessor, Yuri Andropov. Chernenko had week after a series of rational leaders and government politicians after the funeral. And many of them said that as appeared to be in ill health. David Owen, leader of Britain's Social Democratic Party, for one, said following a brief meeting with Chernenko that the Soviet leader has "what we call encephalitis, which is a shortness of breath. It is not a good disease to have. It tends to be something that brings on heart disease." Chernenko's health has been uncertain for some time. Last spring he was bedridden for a month. His secretary said that he had pneumonia.

As well, Western analysts questioned Chernenko's approach to improving relations with the West. During a 35-minute meeting with him, Prime Minister

Pierre Trudeau said that the mission provided encouragement for his peace mission. And U.S. President Ronald Reagan said that Vice-President George Bush had devoted a willingness to pursue disarmament talks and détente. But there were political as well as

Chernenko's victory over younger rivals sent a clear signal to the West on the direction of Soviet foreign policy

medical doubts that Chernenko would have the strength to take any bold peace initiatives. During the week Western diplomats said that they saw signs of a power struggle between Chernenko and Mikhail Gorbachev, a 39-year-old Politburo member widely regarded as Andropov's own choice as successor. The

speculation arose after the government published a booklet containing proceedings of the Central Committee meeting from which Chernenko had emerged as the party's new general secretary. For the first time it became public that Gorbachev had delivered a brief speech to the meeting. But earlier, detailed media reports had not mentioned it. Said one U.S. diplomat: "It is very positive and very irregular, and the only obvious conclusion is that one dominant belief was out to deny Gorbachev the authority that publication of his speech would have given him." Both foreigners and the Soviets themselves consider Gorbachev, who devoted economic and agricultural strategy under Andropov, to be highly intelligent and a skilled administrator.

Despite the concern about Chernenko's health, Western leaders are moderately optimistic about his desire to thaw the cold war with the United States that developed during Andropov's 13 months in office. Western observers contend

For his part, Reagan took a positive approach in his first public statement on the new Soviet leader late last week. "I have the impression that the new Soviet leadership is making an effort to develop a realistic and explore ways to promote a more useful dialogue," the president said.

Trudeau said that Chernenko actively encouraged him to pursue his peace initiative. "He found that it had value, that it was useful and practical," the Prime Minister told a news conference at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow. Chernenko's attitude clearly pleased Trudeau, but it was unclear whether his support indicated anything beyond a desire to be seen as open-minded. Still, Trudeau's meeting gave some indication of what might be expected from the latest lineup of Soviet leadership.

Chernenko was accompanied by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who took over when the commission strayed from an agenda that the chairman seemed to be following as he coaxed written notes. Until Andropov's death, Chernenko's career had embraced only internal Soviet concerns. But he appeared determined to speak for himself on foreign policy, although with the strong and visible support of Gromyko. Said Trudeau: "Certainly Chernenko had programmed himself. He did have notes he had a certain number of things to say. He said them and he repeated some of them."

One of the words that Chernenko used several times was détente. Said Trudeau: "I think there will be continuity with the spirit of Brezhnev, which will be the spirit of détente." The Prime Minister said that the Soviet leader displayed "great openness and effort" to show that the Soviet Union is ready to resume talks with Western nations "in whatever way that both sides can agree on," stipulating only that discussions with the United States be conducted "as between equals" and that it not be

simply talk for the sake of talking. As Trudeau left, Chernenko told him that they could meet again and continue their discussions. But no dates were mentioned.

Trudeau characterized Chernenko as "a solid, realistic man who does not get lost in his words," but others were less charitable about the Soviet leader's verbal skills. Western journalists noted that he stumbles during his speeches and that he tends to swallow his words in a manner reminiscent of the awkward delivery of Brezhnev. As well, his political career has been uneven and at times hard for Westerners to understand. His close relationship with Brezhnev aroused speculation that the longtime disciple would succeed his mentor. But when Brezhnev died in November, 1982, Chernenko himself put Andropov's name forward as the new leader. For a while it seemed that Chernenko was destined for political obscurity. But last summer he rebounded. At a Central Committee plenum Chernenko suddenly appeared as the main speaker after Andropov. His influence then seemed to expand, and as Andropov walked away Chernenko assumed more and more authority.

His victory over younger and apparently more able rivals was taken as an indication by many observers that the old guard is in the Kremlin, with loyalties dating to Brezhnev and even to Nikita Khrushchev, was still in control. In Ottawa, External Affairs Minister Allan Rock said, "I had a hunch it would be Chernenko because he did represent that old guard."

Chernenko shares Brezhnev's commitment to détente, but it is unlikely that he will insist on abrupt changes in the Soviet Union's foreign or domestic policies. In his acceptance speech after his election the new leader pledged a major reassessment of Andropov's economic policy. But he added, "It would be well advised to observe the wise old rule

Chernenko meeting with Trudeau: a possible departure from the hard line and tough rhetoric of the recent past



look before you leap." One Western diplomat in Moscow observed: "Chernenko is likely to keep things the way they are now. He will not reverse the changes made by Andropov, but he is not likely to push them any further forward."

Still, the United States appears ready to seize the opportunities for improving relations that the change in leadership has presented. Bush said after a 20-minute meeting with Chernenko that the new Soviet leader agreed on the need to remove talks on serious disputes affecting the two superpowers. Reagan said he might be willing to consider opening secret negotiations with the Soviets, provided, as was pointed out, "We will seek whatever channels will be the most productive for us," he said. But he refused to elaborate, touting the process "quiet diplomacy."

In London Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said that a U.S.-Soviet summit should not be expected soon. Better East-West relations would develop over years, not months, Thatcher said after returning from her meeting with Chernenko. Thatcher's remarks were a result of a careful study that questioned much ago when arms control talks had broken down and she judged the risk of misunderstanding to be great. The study called for more contacts with the Soviet leadership. But it added that arms control is too narrow an issue to carry the whole burden of East-West relations.

In European capitals and in Washington the view was that Chernenko emerged as leader to give younger men time to develop more experience and expertise. His leadership, some argued, was more symbolic than real. In Paris Jacques Auvinet, Le Monde's leading Soviet specialist, said that the Kremlin had been drifting toward consensus leadership at least since Brezhnev's time. At Andropov's funeral Gorbachev stood to Chernenko's immediate right. That favored position indicated the support he still enjoys—after guiding Soviet economic reform under Andropov. Other Western analysts added that Gorbachev was a favored and secret follower of Brezhnev.

Little is known about Chernenko's personal life. No details are available about his marital status or his habits. While-haired, short and barrel-chested, he is best known for his handwritten taffers, preferring baggy, dark suits. Although his speech is ponderous and awkward, Thuders and other Western leaders said that he has a sense of humor.

By all accounts, Chernenko began his rise to power relatively late in life. Born into a peasant family in central Siberia in 1911, he left school when he was 12. Despite his Ukrainian surname, he is

described in official accounts as an ethnic Russian. As a youth he became chief of a Young Communist department and two years later he joined the party. Advancing rapidly within the party at a staff's pace, TASS, the official Soviet news agency, said in a biography of Chernenko that he joined the Red Army in 1930 as a volunteer and served until 1932 "as a secretary of the party cell at a border post." But the agency did not comment on his service or activities during the Second World War.

In 1946, TASS reported, Chernenko graduated from the Higher Party School in Moscow. From there he was sent to Penza in central Russia. Then in 1948 he took a "fateful posting in the southwestern republic of Moldavia. It



Gorbachev: a favored position

was while he was there that he entered Brezhnev's orbit. Over the next three decades he was pulled along as Brezhnev ascended and reigned. Chernenko was 42. But initially Chernenko's lack of formal education had him back. He overcame the deficiency by attending a teachers' college in Kishinev, from which he graduated in 1955 when he was 43. He became propaganda chief for Moldavia, and three years later Brezhnev brought him to Moscow to work in the party's agitation and propaganda department. When Brezhnev took the

title of head of state in 1980, Chernenko became chief of his secretariat.

Four years later the Politburo dismissed Chernenko, and Brezhnev became party leader. Brezhnev put Chernenko in charge of the party General Department, where he controlled Politburo business and party files. Until 1978 Chernenko functioned as Brezhnev's administrative assistant, organizing the agenda and working papers at weekly Politburo meetings and arranging Brezhnev's working schedule. The faithful servant and loyal party worker became a full member of the Central Committee in 1971, was promoted to surviving membership in the Politburo in 1977 and became a full member a year later. Then he began appearing regularly at Brezhnev's side during meetings with foreign leaders, although rarely as an active participant.

When Andropov succeeded Brezhnev in 1982, it seemed that Chernenko's career was finished. He lost his post as head of the General Department and took over the role of chief ideologist, which had become vacant with the death in January, 1982, of Mikhail Suslov. Andropov kept Chernenko on a short rein and he seemed to be reserving some important ideological questions for himself. Still, Chernenko remained active. As Andropov became weaker because of the kidney disorder that finally killed him, Chernenko re-emerged.

At last June's Central Committee plenum he delivered a harsh attack on liberal trends in movies and the theatre and criticized young Soviet for their attraction to Western music and ideas, commenting, "Certain film-makers and authors sometimes put to the forefront only anti-party devices, the troubles of life, inner and outward characters." The septuagenarian, the lifelong party loyalist, the eternal propagandist, had a new weapon for disaffection: "Men, particularly a young man, needs as ideal embodying noble goals in life, ideological, constructive, industry and sports."

It was evident that Chernenko had the power to match his words with deeds. After the speech, Soviet authorities closed discos, ordered rock groups to tone down their acts and forced theatres to close some of their avant-garde productions. Still, Western analysts are not convinced that the man who closed discos can open doors to the West and to China. They also think that he can curtail the most of capitalism and the intrigues of the Politburo.

With Marc McDougal in Paris, Michael Pomeroy in Washington and correspondents' reports from Moscow.

DUNHILL
KING SIZE

The name Dunhill is the registered trade mark of Alfred Dunhill Ltd. London.

The ultimate satisfaction.

Dunhill. The finest cigarette in the world.
London • Paris • New York

25
London Paris New York

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked - avoid smoking.
Average per cigarette: "tar" 16 mg. Nic. 1.2 mg.

Home Insurance



"We'll be there when you need us"



Serving Canadians for Sixty Years

force, not a retreat. A senior administration spokesman said that roughly 500 military and civilian personnel would remain in Beirut. But the army has now lost nearly half of its manpower as Muslim soldiers either defect to the opposing militia or return to their barracks, refusing to fight. Only 12,000 out of about 22,000 combat troops remained loyal to the Gemayel government on the weekend.

Washington did not take a position on the Sadat peace plan. But the administration did defend the May 17 accord. State Secretary of State George Shultz. "Those who would dispense with this agreement must bear the responsibility to find alternative formulas for Israeli withdrawal." Indeed, the administration contends that canceling the accord will lead inevitably to the partition of Lebanon, with Syria in control of the northern and eastern sectors and Israel in control of the south. For his part, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir declared, "We shall now protect our interests and ensure the security of our northern border in the manner which we deem necessary."

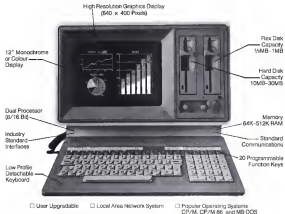
Indeed, even before the Marine evacuation the administration seemed anxious to shift the focus of debate from Lebanon to the larger issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict. "Only the United States can advance all the parties toward solving the Palestinian problem," said one White House official.

But the quest for a comprehensive Middle East settlement will be equally difficult. Lebanon's agreement was not only a group withdrawal plan, it also constituted formal recognition of Israel by a second Arab state—Lebanon. Egypt recognized Israel in the September, 1978. Camp David Accords. Syria's ability to force renunciation of the Lebanon agreement means that it will exercise a decisive veto over virtually any future negotiated pact.

But that consideration seemed largely irrelevant last week as Lebanon sunk steadily into ever-deepening chaos. The French campaigned for a United Nations force to take the place of the departing remnants of the multinational force (MNF), and the United States gave its support to the proposal. But a UN force existed before established without Soviet consent. And Moscow will agree to the plan only if Washington pulls the UN force out of the Lebanese mess. That is a scenario the administration has firmly rejected. And there was a more practical obstacle to the establishment of a UN force with the UN making its exit and the warring factions poised for another round of blood-letting, few UN countries would be willing to send hundreds into the Lebanese battle zone.

—MICHAEL POSNER in Washington

NCR Personal Computer Power. Get it now!



Don't wait! Get the NCR PC at your authorized NCR Dealer now.
Or call NCR toll free at 1 (800) 288-9066. Ask about our Special Spring Offer.
Dealer information also welcome.

Authorized NCR Dealers

Ontario

Apple Computer Canada Inc.
Markham, Ontario L3R 9V3
416-947-0172
Cibola Systems Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Computer Direct Limited
Brimley, Ontario M2N 6K2
416-463-2321
24/7 Computer Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Brimley Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Brimley Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111

Quebec

Apple Computer Canada Inc.
Markham, Ontario L3R 9V3
416-947-0172
Cibola Systems Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Computer Direct Limited
Brimley, Ontario M2N 6K2
416-463-2321
24/7 Computer Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Brimley Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Brimley Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111

British Columbia

Apple Computer Canada Inc.
Markham, Ontario L3R 9V3
416-947-0172
Cibola Systems Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Computer Direct Limited
Brimley, Ontario M2N 6K2
416-463-2321
24/7 Computer Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Brimley Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Brimley Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111

New Brunswick

Apple Computer Canada Inc.
Markham, Ontario L3R 9V3
416-947-0172
Cibola Systems Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Computer Direct Limited
Brimley, Ontario M2N 6K2
416-463-2321
24/7 Computer Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Brimley Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Brimley Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111

New Scotia

Apple Computer Canada Inc.
Markham, Ontario L3R 9V3
416-947-0172
Cibola Systems Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Computer Direct Limited
Brimley, Ontario M2N 6K2
416-463-2321
24/7 Computer Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Brimley Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Brimley Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111

Alberta

Apple Computer Canada Inc.
Markham, Ontario L3R 9V3
416-947-0172
Cibola Systems Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Computer Direct Limited
Brimley, Ontario M2N 6K2
416-463-2321
24/7 Computer Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Brimley Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Brimley Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111

Prince Edward Island

Apple Computer Canada Inc.
Markham, Ontario L3R 9V3
416-947-0172
Cibola Systems Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Computer Direct Limited
Brimley, Ontario M2N 6K2
416-463-2321
24/7 Computer Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Brimley Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111
Brimley Systems
1000 Yonge St. 10th Fl.
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1G5
416-593-1111



More than 30 sales and service locations to meet your information processing needs.

INSIDE THE NEW ARGENTINA

By Michael Posner

He was a man of 70 or more, and his clothes draped his body like a sheet around a skeleton. But he had the rhythm right, and his ancient feet somehow remembered the steps.

As the band of drummers moved slowly down Calle Florida, the old man with the restless limbs led the way. It was the height of summer in Buenos Aires, a day of bright sun and gentle breezes. Tens of thousands out for a Sunday stroll stopped and smiled—

looking happily in their pockets for a few pesos to throw into a hat which a supporter passed around. The weather, the festive mood and the music seemed to reflect the exuberant mood of the new Argentina.

As recently as six months ago the same mood would have been scarcely possible. Then there were no roving streetwise or members in the street—no more—small groups of men engaged in animated political debate. But the collapse of the military junta late last year and the inauguration of President Raúl Alfonsín, 56, last

December—Argentina's first real democratic leader in 50 years—has produced a palpable sense of euphoria. "It is great to go out in the streets without an 'identity card,'" said psychologist Carlos Altamir. "It's great not to have the police push you around."

Repression: Twenty-eight million of his fellow Argentines give every indication that they agree. A little awkwardly, but full of hope, the nation is emerging from a seven-year hibernation. Now children romp through the Plaza de Mayo after dark, the cafes and restaurants are crowded into the early hours,

and there are long lines at movie theaters for such films as *The Day After* and *My Favorite Year*—titles appropriate to Argentina's present condition. By any measure, it is an extraordinary moment in the nation's history. The military—discredited by its defeat at British hands in the 1982 Falklands War and dispirited by the continuing economic misfire—has ceded power to a freely elected civilian government. For the first time in recent memory the victor was not the left-leaning Peronist Party, which had straggled to the victory, but an apparently honest, centrist

left politician who says that he is determined to restore order and the rule of law by jettisoning formerly ignored constitutional guarantees of due process. For half a century Argentina has been ruled by dictators, some benign, most of them repressive. Said Buenos Aires lawyer Emilio Mignone: "We have, I think, finally reversed the historic cycle of law, in this regard, optimism that we can start here."

The short-term outlook is more sanguine. The best of circumstances are not always conducive to planning, and few could be tempted to describe Argentina's current circumstances as favorable. The junta's legacy to Alfonsín is a series of problems sufficient to discourage the oldest daughter. Inflation last year ran at 432 per cent, giving Argentina unenviable billing as the world's undisputed price-spike-and-leader. The attitude was so serious that supermarkets began spacing precious metals in defiance. Bank notes were prepared to postpone dealing with the sore issue of sovereignty.

As much as they reaped the military's conduct of the war, most Argentines continue to believe passionately in their claim to the Malvinas, as they term the Falklands. But such issues as missing persons and Argentina's economic problems now take precedence. As for many of the 10 Canadians who used to live in the Falklands but left after the war, the island has also needed to import. Some, like 34-year-old John Wood of Queen Charlotte City, B.C., considered a return but finally decided against it. Said Wood last week: "For the first year I often fretted because I was not down there. But I decided not to go back because my family was so much against it."

Among the most pressing issues for Alfonsín are his relations with the labor movement. During his campaign he promised to democratize the union—historically corrupt—by free elections and secret ballots. Predictably, union leaders are resisting the attempt—in Congress, in the courts and in the streets. Under labor's influence, Peronist Party politicians have managed to deadlock the reform legislation in the Senate. The union scored a temporary

last part, Alfonsín owes his election to the junta's pathetic handling of the Falklands conflict. But now he has to clear away the debris that the war has left behind. The Armed Forces Supreme Council is investigating the senior officer corps that waged the war, with a duly grilling of recently retired admirals and generals. Eventually, most Argentines believe, there will be judgments, trials, convictions and sentences for those clearly responsible.

Reparations: Repairing relations with Britain may take more time. Through intermediaries the two governments have already begun a careful, somewhat diplomatic musical. Alfonsín proposed a United Nations force to police the islands during former power talks. But the British quickly rejected the notion. Westminster made a counteroffer of talks leading to normalization of relations, at least in trade, and the return of Argentine corpses still stranded on the islands. Both sides seem prepared to postpone dealing with the sore issue of sovereignty.

As much as they reaped the military's conduct of the war, most Argentines continue to believe passionately in their claim to the Malvinas, as they term the Falklands. But such issues as missing persons and Argentina's economic problems now take precedence. As for many of the 10 Canadians who used to live in the Falklands but left after the war, the island has also needed to import. Some, like 34-year-old John Wood of Queen Charlotte City, B.C., considered a return but finally decided against it. Said Wood last week: "For the first year I often fretted because I was not down there. But I decided not to go back because my family was so much against it."

Among the most pressing issues for Alfonsín are his relations with the labor movement. During his campaign he promised to democratize the union—historically corrupt—by free elections and secret ballots. Predictably, union leaders are resisting the attempt—in Congress, in the courts and in the streets. Under labor's influence, Peronist Party politicians have managed to deadlock the reform legislation in the Senate. The union scored a temporary



Alfonsín, Argentine celebrating his November win with palpable euphoria

legal victory in January when a labor court denied the government's right to appoint trustees in the powerful Petroleum Workers Union. And on Feb. 10 the General Confederation of Labor staged a main rally to protest the president's policies. Alfonsín plans a counter-demonstration. But the return to street-based political dialogue less than six months after the elections is an encouraging development.

Bolivia: Some Argentines contend that Alfonsín waited too long to take on the unions. He should have moved in the first 10 days, said lawyer Horacio Mendez Cerezo. He had the nation at his feet. By waiting, he squandered a splendid opportunity. Already, labor's strategy seems clear: To harness the government with union strikes, which stir popular discontent and undermine faith in dictatorial rule. Last week, at the peak of the holiday season, long-distance bus drivers walked out, then returned to government order for compulsory activation. When Labor Minister Azucena Muñoz declared the strike illegal, the union leadership voted to ignore that too. "The bosses like the king, and once again endorse their decisions," said Juanjo Boyd, a currency trader. "The problem is that everyone expects Alfonsín to solve that problem [in 10 days], and that is not possible."

But Alfonsín's most difficult challenge involves dismantling the infrastructure of military repression, an arduous task for its executor. The task calls both for caution and focus. On the one hand, Alfonsín has to punish the top military leadership and cleanse the ranks of neo-fascists. In the other hand, he must avoid the kind of wholesale, vindictive purge that could ignite another coup. "The government has clearly set its limits," observed the editor of the weekly newspaper, *Nuevo Progreso*, Horacio Schiller. "It has said, in effect, that beyond this point we will not go. For, as one of the dignitaries said privately, if we go too far, we will fail."

As a result, Alfonsín created a national commission to investigate the disappearance of an estimated 20,000 Argentines during the years of the junta but kept the commission under executive, not legislative, control. He declared that commanders-in-chief would face trial, but junior officers, who may have acted under duress, would not be treated as harshly. Not only that, but he insisted that under Argentina's constitution military officers would rule as all alleged military crimes. That approach angered human rights groups, who added it was a "double standard" to punish the high-ranking officers but not the guilty. But the bill amending the code of military justice did allow the right of



Investigators examining the body of a disappeared; mother with a picture of her missing son. The grim legacy of a dirty war that entered the national as often as the guilty.

appeal in federal civil courts, and if the government changes the civilian judges many Argentines believe there will be convictions. "There are many crimes, and there are little evidences," said lawyer Nigro, whose 36-year-old daughter, Monica, was taken from her arms by security forces in 1958 and was never seen again. "But we will pursue as many as we can. And if we obtain convictions in 300 cases or 500, it will be enough."

Spain: As it is, Alfonsín in nine weeks has ordered trials for the nation's last four presidents, including Reynaldo Bignone, who took over after the Falklands debacle—an extraordinary achievement in any country. Three are charged with homicide, a crime punishable by death. Bignone's senior officers are under arrest and have been ordered not to leave the country. "You know," said a Canadian diplomat, trying to put the issue in perspective, "Alfonsín went to military school too—the same way, in fact, as Leo-

poldo Galtieri, who led the Falklands War. He knows these people. It is a dirty war, the Argentine, that's tough."

Indeed, until Alfonsín took office no civilian leader ever had the will or courage to confront the generals with their crimes. But, while previous justices were often guilty of fraud, theft and corruption, the man on trial now are charged with more serious crimes: kidnapping, torture and assassination. "The National Commission on the Disappearance has already documented the cases of some 10,000 disappeared—the 'disappeared'." Another 20,000 are pending. Government authorities have discovered mass graves in cemeteries all over the capital, and in Córdoba province dig-

gers uncovered the remains of 900 corpses. Said writer Jacobo Timerman, whose military stint in 1977 and tortured. "These were crimes against humanity. This was genocide." And many victims were not buried at all, according to former naval petty officer

Raúl David Vianuzzi, but simply cremated or thrown from airplanes into the sea. Vianuzzi himself participated in torture sessions. "Bastards became normal," he said, "like drinking extra cups of coffee."

Now, every day, relatives of the 'disappeared' make their way to commissions of the second floor of Buenos Aires' San Martín Culture Center. Some carry their names and refer them to interviews in private examining rooms. Almost everyone carries a diary, recording the date and circumstances of an arrest. One young woman is reluctant to talk to a reporter. "A man who stands around with a notebook," she says, "is automatically suspected of being the police."

Chileans: The stories that parents and other relatives tell have a pattern that is achingly familiar. A son or daughter, active in university political circles, perhaps a Communist or Socialist, perhaps even guilty of painting slogans on walls, would be picked up by plainclothes police for questioning and sent away in an unmarked car. One day he was a son who studied physics, played the piano, wrote poetry. The next he no longer existed—not dead, simply unaccounted for. In his comfort-

able downtown apartment, René Echeburra displays the black-and-white photographs of Luis, Claudio and Liliana—two sons and a daughter who has not been seen for eight years. "A mother never entirely gives up hope," she said. "But you see I think the problem was that they were witnesses, and these criminals tried to make their crime the perfect crime."

The intelligence services were re-organized too. When her eldest son disappeared, Kolobashov sent her other children to stay at a summer home in Uruguay. But she says that the Argentines, with the aid of Uruguayan authorities, tracked them down and brought them back to a concentration camp near the capital. "They flew them back from Uruguay, tied with ropes and blindfolded. My son kept asking: 'Where am I? Where am I?' And he asked for tea. Imagine, a terrorist asking for tea. It would be funny, if it were not so tragic."

It is possible, but not likely, that some of the missing are still alive. Raúl Magdaleno Ruiz Gossens, a broadcast journalist named to the 10-member National Commission. "We had reports that some people were alive in the south. We checked, and unfortunately

there was no one there." Only the grandchildren now retain such hope. More than 100 children disappeared under what Argentina calls "The Process." About 15 have been located since. "Perhaps," added Ruiz, without much conviction, "perhaps some are still in exile and, with hope, have chosen to remain silent."

Finally, the group that remains relatives of disappeared and detained people, estimates that 120 political prisoners remain in jail. Many were freed and are still alive, but their experiences were often harrowing. Norberto Rey, for one, was studying for a PhD in psychophysics when, he said, paramilitary units kidnapped him in 1972. After two years of arbitrary detention without trial, he was released, only to be arrested again in 1975. He spent the next eight years in four separate prisons. Ultimately contained after protracted trials—the archaic Argentine legal system relies on written evidence—he served eight years in jail for what seemed clearly to be false charges of extortion, theft, cowardice and illicit association. Now, at 46, the last years of his life plainly lost, his hands tremble as he says: "The bitter Argentine lie." At the beginning of the possibility of renewal of a society, he said carefully, "But the quality of life among the lower class must be radically improved." Rey conceded that it was precisely the lower classes that most welcomed the 1976 military coup and most endorsed the regime's objectives. But he added, "So we must have a stronger propaganda to open people's eyes." Concerned Argentines fully understand the value of propaganda, and many see it freely in print to ensure the "disappeared" period of history does not repeat itself.

Thais: The junta justified—or rationalized—the dirty war by the need to rid Argentina of left-wing guerrillas. Between 1976 and 1979 various left-wing groups claimed responsibility for more than 1,000 kidnappings and assassinations. Indeed, wrote James Nichols, editor of the *Buenos Aires Herald*, "Everyone who remembers that period knows perfectly well of The Process. The numbers did not exceed its first years: terrorizing a scared and naive population, but doing what it assigned, probably correctly, was the leading of just about every civilian it came into contact with."

The junta's counterterrorism campaign succeeded, but its traps ensnared the innocent, as often as the guilty. Under suspicion, hundreds spent time in jail—the men beaten if not tortured, the women sexually molested. Accused Communist Party activists, the police would thrust through a double glass ad dress book and arrest anyone named



Rebecca Alvar open-air market selling family jewelry to pay for groceries



rebuilding gray automobiles factory in Santa Isabel an enormous economic outlook



COVER

In it. Thrusts and whips were commonplace. It became dangerous not only to set politically but to think politically or at least to confide in friends. The cardinal rule was assume the worst and trust no one. Luperón Carreras recalls waking late one night at his office to find himself alone when two muscular members of the paramilitary began shouting room numbers on his floor. Certain that they were looking for him, he laid down the stateless. In the foyer the concierge told him that the police had been asking for him.

It was widely known that spies were everywhere, especially in the universities. Roughly 80 per cent of the disappeared were under 30. Many were Jews—four times the percentage of Jews in the population at large—and the authorities singled out Jewish prisoners for more severe punishment. "It was a haunting," Carreras said. "Incredible, a haunting. Later, this regime was so stupid that it went to war against Great Britain. Can you imagine, then, the war conducted on the inside?"

REAGAN: Some groups were more vulnerable than others: intellectuals, journalists, the heads of psychology associations or teachers' unions, and scientists. There was a terrorist value in eliminating opposition leadership. It sent a chilling message through the ranks. But even among those who never feared arrest, the effects of military rule were numbing. People stopped reading newspapers and magazines. Official statistics show that the incidence of stress, heart disease and cancer—particularly among the young—climbed dramatically. There were more car accidents—a statistic not readily improved on in a country in which drivers routinely attempt to prove that two objects can occupy the same space at the same time. Street crime declined—disarmed, probably, by the unbelievable consequences of arrest. "I always thought I should keep a diary," said Altshuler. "I thought, 'I am a social psychologist. I have to put this down.' And several times I started that I could not keep it up. You could not do it. It was too hard. Depression? That is much too mild a word."

Altshuler's son, Fernando, said that he went out one Saturday morning on his bicycle to buy bread. A policeman asked him for his identity card. The boy had left it at home. The policeman pointed a gun at his head. "Come on," the boy said. "I'm 12 years old, and my mother sent me to the store to buy a loaf of bread. I'm not a terrorist." The gun remained fixed on the boy for 20 minutes before the policeman let him go.

Every year seemed to have its own distinct character. Its own unique brand of horror or reaction to it. "Nineteen-

Bacardi white tastes great mixed

Bacardi and OJ
A screwdriver with a potent
kick, and easy on 1.2.3.4. Just
pour 1/2 oz. Bacardi rum
over ice, pour on ice cold
orange juice, and squeeze in
a slice of lemon wedge.

Bacardi
delivers
flavors of blend
pure of rum,
lime or lemon
and V-100 sugar
for the perfect
mix with V-100.
Bacardi rum
and orange
ice, 50% and
served. A Bacardi
original.

because it tastes great unmixed.

One sip and the secret's out: Bacardi rum by itself is nothing but smoothness and light taste. So it comes on smooth and light in daiquiris, screwdrivers and countless other drinks. Any way you mix it, Bacardi comes through for you.

For a good food and drink recipe booklet, write: FBM Distillery Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 368, Brampton, Ontario L6Y 2L3.

On the rocks

Bacardi white rum. The smooth, light taste comes through.

BACARDI RUM IS PRODUCED BY SPECIAL AUTHORITY WE OUPER THE PERMISSION OF BACARDI & COMPANY LIMITED. WE ARE THE ONLY IMPORTERS OF BACARDI RUM INTO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Feel our warmth.



It's not enough to give you what you want.

Almost any hotel can do that.

What's important is to give it to you how you want it. With feeling.

So when you go to any one of our hotels, you'll feel our warmth.

In our gourmet restaurants, our world-class entertainment.

At your meetings, banquets and seminars.

And that makes us feel good.

For reservations please call in Canada: 1-800-268-2500, in Toronto 239-2391.



Toronto, Kitchener, Thunder Bay

The Valhalla Inn.
Warmth is more important than bigness.

Toronto: 1 Valhalla Inn Road, (416) 239-2391. Kitchener: King & Denison Streets, (519) 746-4141. Thunder Bay: 1 Valhalla Inn Road, (807) 577323.



Argentine prisoners of war clearing the streets of Port Stanley. (Collect a passionate battle in the nation's claim to the Falklands)

COVER

seventy-six was impossible," one man said. "People we knew—friends or friends of friends—were picked up in 1977 we kept wondering whether it would last another three months or 20 years. In 1978 we celebrated. There was no reason. But we celebrated birthdays and anniversaries whenever we could. It was a ritual, and when you have a ritual it becomes there is drama behind it."

Beneath: But the real dramas were played out elsewhere, in prisons and torture chambers that seemed to recede with normal life in Argentina. One was a modest, little bungalow on a major thoroughfare in one of Buenos Aires' most exclusive suburbs. Across the street from nightclubs and down the block from a shoe selling swimming pool equipment the police applied electric shocks every 20 seconds to the legs of prisoners and played loud music to drown the screams. The neighbors heard them anyway, but they remained silent.

Now a solitary policeman stands guard outside the vacant, freshly painted house where Jacobo Timmerman, among others, was detained. The policeman is there to impede the filly corpses, but reluctantly agrees to give a guided tour. There is little to see—a collection of tin cans empty rooms containing hardly as much of the evil that was practiced there. All that remains are a few strands of barbed wire atop the garden wall. The police guide knows nothing of events that may have occurred inside. "Besides," he added, "we were dealing them with terrorists. They murdered innocent civilians and many policemen." Indeed, a framed poster naming his slain colleagues hangs prominently in the local precinct station. Declared the policeman:

"Democracy? Yes, I am for democracy. But democracy is not because it is responsibility."

Active Area is a working-class neighborhood the Olimpo detention centre is also vacant and under guard. It had been a bus station which the military converted in 1978 into a clandestine prison camp, its window frames filled with stacks. Hundreds passed through Olimpo, and when torture and interrogation had reached a

point, the authorities unconsciously dumped the bodies into unmarked graves in local cemeteries. The grimy close of exhumation continues—200 more corpses were found recently in one week in a northern suburb. But many Argentines have lost the capacity to feel shock.

Still, among human rights organizations and elsewhere there is a lingering bitterness that lay actors of security—the media and the Roman Catholic Church—did not vigorously oppose the generals. The silence of the media seems to be more explicable. Aggressive criticism of the regime or pronouncements of human rights issues often brought swift retribution. Timmerman's own paper, *La Opinion*, was closed. Many others were suspended. Hundreds of individual journalists were harassed and intimidated. Dussan was kidnapped and returned among the presumed dead. The fourth estate has always been a slender reed in Argentina, and the dirty war simply confirmed that.

Terrorism: The church's silence is more controversial. The Catholic hierarchy could have thrown its moral weight against tyranny. Instead, with few exceptions, the church applauded the junta's war on terrorism and averted its eyes from the exactions. Even now some Catholic prelates are unapologetically neo-military. "The education of citizens to an inflexible based on a



human rights fallacy," declared Archbishop Marín. Marín Pérez of Santa Cruz, the bishop of the capital. "What they are trying to do is set the people against the armed forces." Some priests did speak out, and Catalina Gugazzi, a director of Famílias, but the leadership was "very conservative, very reactionary."

But the church may have been more in tune with public opinion: than many Argentines want to believe. Fifty miles from Camp Olimpo, Oscar Ramírez runs a woodworking shop. His father worked there before him and his grandfather before that. His little factory has occupied the same plot of earth since the turn of the century. Ramírez is not aware that torture was committed in Olimpo, and if it were he is not perturbed. Said he: "I tell you, I don't give a damn about it. Everything was justified. They were guilty. If they didn't plant bombs, then their thinking was wrong." Added Timmerman, who has returned to write an article on the new Argentina: "You see, it is shocking, but it is true: Argentina has changed. And yet it is exactly the same."

Chaos: Not long ago Simon Kusnets, a Nobel Prize-winning economist, described four kinds of countries developed, undeveloped, Japan, and Argentina. Japan deserved a special category because it came out of the Second World War with almost nothing and in 30 years created one of the globe's most powerful economies. Argentina also deserved special mention—because its history was precisely the reverse. It began with abundant resources, a large pool of cheap labor, a thriving market for exports, and it succeeded in reducing its economy to chaos.

The problem now is that the nation, conditioned to demand instant solutions, regards democracy as the new present. Democracy is expected to raise wages, curb inflation, reduce government debt, disarm the military, restrain union excesses, punish the corrupt—and tomorrow provide a new

set of miracles. Instead, what Argentina has is a fragile and very tentative democracy, largely carried on the shoulders of Alfonsín himself. His room to maneuver—virtually everywhere he turns—is extremely limited. And the circle keeps tightening. Said Ruben Orduna, a management consultant: "Once you fail to act, once an opportunity is missed, then that option is no longer available. Besides, when you walk into quicksand, how creative can you get?"



Alfonsín with supporters: belling the weight of the nation's problems

Fledgling democracies are also prone to destabilization. Since Alfonsín's election, crises and scandals have increased, and the government has blamed the recently idled work force on former members of the paramilitary. Shortly after the takeover, a man planted a sign demanding the legislature of marijuana on a busy street in downtown Buenos Aires. A large crowd gathered, and the first media reports said: "Inevitably—that marijuana cigarettes were passed around. Two days later a group of business executives from one of Argentina's largest financial firms met and concluded, on the

basis of that single incident, that leftists had penetrated Alfonsín's government and that they were conspiring with the Argentine Mafia to bring pornography and drugs into the country and to subvert democratic rule. The next day, not coincidentally, Alfonsín paid a high-profile call on the local narcotics squad to congratulate its members for rigorous settling law enforcement.

Currently the president is enjoying broad public support and he is capitalizing on it. Free speech has been enshrined in law, university students have again been invited to sit on administrative councils, and about 40 pieces of draft legislation were presented to Congress in his first 40 days. Precisely because people trust him, the human rights associations want Alfonsín to conduct a thorough housecleaning of the armed forces.

Beneath the glow of the moment, there is a good deal of private reflection on whether Alfonsín can make democracy work in Argentina—even whether he will be allowed to do so. Said Horacio Carreras, sadly: "Unfortunately, we are a country with the ingredients of fascism. We like strong authority and we do not even know what democracy really is."

Tyranny: Many doubt that Alfonsín's experiment will succeed; the merita of history is against him, and the accumulated weight of the nation's problems is staggering. But others desperately want to believe that this time it will be different. Said Timmerman: "I am enthusiastic about Alfonsín. I am impressed by what I see."

After a half-century of tyranny, Argentina has set out on a search for equilibrium and rationality. It cannot discover the past, but neither can it afford to be guided by it. The focus, as Alfonsín clearly understands, must be on the future. He began to win the majority of his nation, his country and the world behind him and in 60 days he has already done more than many people thought possible. But the beginning, for all its promise, is probably the easiest period that Alfonsín will experience. ☐

Hidden in the moody green hills of Ireland, fiddler Michael O'Brien makes magic. Fiddles that are as light and magical as an Irish jug.

It's from people like Michael O'Brien that some of the finest expressions of Irish craft and character come forth. Each original, each born of a passion unique to the Irish.

And, it's from thatched cottages like his, that rich Irish cream is collected, then married to pure Irish whiskey to culminate in an unforgettable, unique expression called Baileys Original Irish Cream.

A treasured Irish liquor that defies duplication.

Baileys Original Irish Cream. As original as Michael O'Brien himself. And just as unforgettable.

Baileys. Our taste is a national treasure.



Boucher skimming to victory in 1980 as skating at the very limit of talent and endurance, restoring O Canada

SPORTS

Boucher's Olympic gold

By Hal Quinn

Someone can take a bow. The 1980 Winter Olympics, which concluded on Sunday in the Yugoslavian mountain city, was a smoothly run and highly emotional event that managed to overcome the problems posed by Sarajevo's remoteness and its chilly weather. It also provided a picturesque backdrop for breathtaking laris and heart-wrenching failures on the part of athletes from 49 competing nations, as well as a setting for the greatest-ever Olympic performance by an individual Canadian: speed skater Gustan Boucher. The 28-year-old Olympic veteran from St-Hubert, Que. captured two gold medals and a third-place bronze, and his courageous and pain-defying efforts buried forever his reputation as a man who failed under pressure. And Boucher, harking in the midnight hour, struggled so long to reach "the limit of

always being second, I finally came first."

Boucher's golden performance in the 1,000-m and 1,500-m races brought Joyce from his parents, who could not afford to travel to Sarajevo to watch their son, chosen from his Canadian teammates, who had little else to cheer about and congratulatory telegrams from Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier René Lévesque, who have never been shy about something with heroes. They also brought the strains of O Canada to a Winter Olympic audience for the first time since 1976, when skier Kathy Kreiner of Timmins, Ont. won the giant slalom at Innsbruck, Austria. Over the 45 years Boucher mounted the top level of a podium at the Bobsleigh Centre in Sarajevo, a gold medal glinting against his red parka, and stood beaming while the Canadian flag was raised and the anthem played. After the first ceremony, Boucher, who

won a single silver medal at Lake Placid in 1980, declared, "You are not a hero until you win the gold."

Apart from Boucher, Canadian sports enthusiasts also cheered a series of gritty performances by a young and vastly underdog hockey team and a near-famous exhibition of five skating by Brian Orser of Orillia, Ont. who recovered from a miserable seventh-place finish in the compulsory figure skates of the men's program, to win a silver medal, behind pro-Olympic favorite Scott Hamilton of the United States. Otherwise, the Canadian athletes provided more disappointing than thrilling, as downhill skier Gerry Reinisch and Steve Podbraski, ski jumper Hans Bula and the country's top figure skaters failed to perform to their potential.

As expected, the Sarajevo Olympics proved to be a showcase for skiers from East Germany and the Soviet

Union, who dominated the final medal standings. The games were also a marathon television extravaganza for viewers around the world, who watched the competitors give their utmost. Among the most notable performers, other than Boucher speed skater Karin Eneke of East Germany, who won two golds and a silver, Nordic skier Tom Sandberg of Norway, who won the combined event, Switzerland's Markus Pützli, who won the women's downhill ski race; Yugoslavian Jure Franks, who placed second in the giant slalom to win his country's first-ever Olympic medal; British ice dancers, Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, who achieved artistic

call. The Canadians, on the other hand, were able to test Soviet goaltender Vladimir Tretak only 16 times out, as a result, Tretak posted his first-ever shutout in Olympic play. Canadian coach Dave King was unflinching in his praise of Gosselin, and declared, "Mr. Tretak is a fine goalkeeper, but in my opinion Mario Gosselin is the best ever here." For his part, Soviet hockey coach Viktor Tikhonov, when asked about the ongoing efforts by the Montreal Canadiens to sign Tretak to a professional contract, suggested that Tretak would play his first game in the National Hockey League "in about 1,000 years."

Two days earlier, Team Canada's



Team Canada's Gosselin behind Carey Wilson; Enke, including Tretak, "the best one here" but the Soviets were too strong

ever-gone undefeated string at Sarajevo was broken by the strangely fabled Czechoslovakians, who also won 4-0 but lost three Canadian resistance every stride of the way. With a little luck around the Czech goal, the Canadians might have earned a tie. But the two relatively strong showings in losing games left the young Canadians with a slight goal-difference advantage when they faced off against Sweden on Sunday, with the bronze medal on the line. Sweden earlier had lost to the Russians by 3-0 and to the Czechs by 2-0, and needed to beat Canada to finish third, whereas the Canadians needed only a tie.

While the hockey team slanted well and Oser skated magnificently on Thursday—he conceded that his poor early showing in the compulsory figure skating, during which the skater must trace precise patterns, had been judged fairly, saying, "I just have to do some

more work on them!"—Boucher slanted at the very limit of his talent and endurance. In the long history of the winter Games, no Canadian man had ever won an individual gold medal. Boucher's double victory, as well as his bronze in the 500-m sprint, effectively stamped his name on a Canadian sports era. In Gosselin's year of 1984, for at least two brief, golden moments, it was Boucher's winner. "These things don't last forever," he said, stepping down from the winner's podium for the second time. "In two years, people might remember my gold medals, but by then I'll just be another speed skater."

His last trip to the sounds of his



the new retired Heiden was on hand to cheer Boucher to his victories, and he seemed almost as happy as the Canadian, with the mauls "Prinzi," grizzled Heiden, "he didn't quit."

Indeed, nervousness and the fear of losing have stalked Boucher's career. Although he was second to Heiden at Lake Placid and has finished second three times in the World Championships, Boucher was beginning to believe that he would never finish first. "People say that I choke. Well, I do get very nervous and sometimes think, 'What if I lose?'" Boucher said after his second gold-medal effort, a race in which he was called for a false start. "I was very nervous and my left leg was shaking. But I think that I have finally proved that I can skate very well. You can't really say that I was as Eric Heiden's shadow. I was in my own shadow. The gold medals take me out of my own shadow."

Boucher's chief concern in going for his historic double was fatigue in the last third of the race. The pain at the end is indescribable. I sit in my skates very tight and so there is no circulation. By the end of the 1,000s, you feel that your legs are numb and that you can't stand. I just had to keep low and push. I went on gas and adrenaline."

Just hours after his first gold medal, telegrams from Canada began arriving at the athletes' village, including those from Lévesque and Trudeau. And Boucher "has always liked to travel—programs from the Prime Minister and such, but I got one from the Montreal Canadiens and one from the Quebec Nordiques. I like that because they are professionals and you see that they care about the amateur athletes, so they are a little bit more special."

Until he broke his ankle last March, Boucher had not had more than a three-week break from training and competing in eight years. One of six children, he returns close to his family and phone home after every race. On the day of his first gold, his parents were besieged in their home by reporters. "We don't mind being bothered by journalists," his father said. "Today we want to be bothered." His mother, Louise, remembered sending Gaston off for his first Sunday-evening skating lesson at a rink in Ste-Foy, where the family lived until three years ago. "He was just small. I sent his brother André down with him with a dollar for the lesson." A neighbor later told the Bouchers that their son was unusually talented, "so we went down to see him the next week," Louise Boucher

said. Within a year, the family was following him to competitions, including one in Whiteleg when Gaston "kept falling down."

Nathan Gagné, now director of the Quebec Speed Skating Federation, first organized the speed skating classes at the outdoor oval in Ste-Foy. Last week he recalled the first time that Boucher came for lessons, wearing hockey skates. "We noticed he was good right away," Gagné said. "He never said a word, but he really paid attention. He didn't mix with the others. And he was always very calm."



Amazing great performances and heartbreaks

Boucher, who is engaged to West German speed skater Karna Fiedler, is a second-year marketing student at the Université de Montréal and he has also competed in Quebec spelling competitions. Although there is no speed skating oval in Boucher's new home town, there is already a hockey rink passed after him.

In Sarajevo Boucher sought to keep his new celebrity status in perspective. "I am the one who has won the most medals," he said, "and I guess that makes me the greatest Canadian. At least that's what I've been told. I haven't really thought about it. That is not the way I approach what I do. I just want to do as well as I can. If I happen

to be the best, then it's all right."

The long-delayed downhill ski races were much more frustrating for Canadian athletes. Among the women, Boucher was thought to be a medal contender because the early course suited her gliding ability. But she finished in a tie for sixth, and Laraine Gosselin, of Digbyville, Ont., came eleventh. The men's team, with Todd Brooker unexpectedly removed from a severe knee injury suffered just weeks before the Games and former World Cup champion Podhorski skidding well, also was given a medal chance. But Podhorski finished eighth and Brooker sixth as a course made slower than average by the heavy snowfall.

The Canadian athletes with perhaps the best chance for a gold medal as the Games began was Brian. But in his specialty, the 78-metre jump, Brian finished 38th, with teammate Steve Colman 25th behind gold medalist Jens Wansfogel of East Germany. For their part, the members of the Canadian bobsled team, who finished 14th in the two-man race and 18th in the four-man event, were more prominent as chief cheerleaders for the rest of the Canadian team. They loudly sang the anthem in the dying moments of hockey victories and led roaring cheers during defeats.

The Yugoslavians also had reason to cheer the men and women who organized the Games. The visiting athletes were almost unanimous in their praise of the facilities, including the accommodations in Olympic Village, where the entire Canadian team was housed in one comfortable, if austere, building.

Foreign sports fans and the media were impressed by the reliability of the transportation system, the practical way events were run whenever the weather permitted, and the graciously warm welcome they received from ordinary Sarajevans. Even the stringent security arrangements, designed to protect athletes and tourists alike, were tolerated with a smile, except by some news photographers who complained that X-ray scanning devices endangered their film.

The XIV Olympics, a model of efficiency, established a new standard for Calgary to match in 1988, when the Alberta city will host the XV Olympiad. In his own way, Boucher did the same for Canadian athletes looking to represent their country in future international competition. In each case, the standard was excellence.

With Margaret Scott in St. Hubert, Que.

Live the Jantzen Life!



Jantzen
 100% COTTON
 100% COTTON
 100% COTTON

Make friends with cool, comfortable sportswear from Jantzen. Moscor, Lerner and Kristin did.

Firing up a fight over coal



Polky Island coal port, Hokkaido: predictions of a price cut and huge losses

By Suzanne Fournier

When Geoff Carter, a Toronto-based investment analyst for Midland Doherty, concluded in a recent study that British Columbia's massive northeast coal project may lose as much as \$750 million by 1998, he was not prepared for the storm of controversy which his report ignited. The denunciations of his predictions, released last January, came not only from the leaders of the \$2-billion project and the B.C. government but even from within Midland Doherty itself. But last week Carter stood by his conclusion that the principle in the mining project will be forced to renegotiate contract prices with Japanese steel producers—the two strip mines' only customers. Said Carter: "If renegotiation is not successful, the costs from Japan will not arrive, margins will be lost, and the project as a whole and the Japanese will get their way."

Carter's report was released at an awkward time for the project. Representatives of the Japanese coal buyers had just arrived in Toronto to meet with local producers in a continuing attempt to lower the contracted B.C. coal price of \$60 a ton—which currently exceeds the world price by about \$30. The Japanese regard the B.C. price as "artificial," but the mines' two operators, Teck Corp. of Vancouver and Quantum Coal Ltd., do

not agree. They consider that their contracts, which run for 15 years, are unbreakable and they quickly rejected Carter's suggestion that renegotiation may be unavoidable. Said Teck Vice-President Robert Halliwell: "The report is garbage."

Ottawa and British Columbia's Social Credit government have both backed the project, largely by subsidizing the creation of an instant town, Tumbler Ridge, at the mine site, as well as by the expensive oil refineries and port facilities. They share the mining firm's optimism about the future of coal. But many experts not associated with the project agree with Carter's view. Said one investment analyst: "Privately, most coal people will tell you they have come to very similar conclusions about the future of northeast coal."

According to Carter, the problem is that Japan has contracted with its worldwide suppliers for more coal than it actually needs. Coal producers have expected Japan to buy about \$6 billion a year, but a year of metal-lurgical coal to be used for steelmaking, but its annual demand has dropped to \$6 billion

last year. As well, poor Japanese steel sales predictions make the outlook for future Canadian coal sales bleak. Said Ian Sample, mining analyst with Merrill Lynch Royal Securities Ltd. in Vancouver: "The island would sink if it took all the coal Japan has contracted to take."

In the midst of the coal controversy, there have already been threats of trade retaliation against the Japanese if they should fail to live up to their contracts. Speaking soon after the release of Carter's report, Ron Basked—a former Liberal cabinet minister who represents northeast rail for the B.C. government—

warned that if the northeast coal project fails it would "provide the reason for protectionism with the very ammunition they want."

For his part, Basked said that the large investment in the scheme by such Japanese companies as Tokyo Metals Ltd. and Mitsui Mining Co. Ltd. is a sign that Tokyo has a stake in seeing that the project succeed. As well, Japan is unlikely to want to upset the \$5 billion that helped to finance the project with \$1.7 billion in loans.

Many analysts agree that if northeast coal negotiations without Japanese pressure for price cuts, they will succeed at the expense of the long-term belated status in the province's southeast, where 400 workers have already been laid off. "We need Merrill Lynch's Sample. It is reasonable to assume the necessary outlays by the Japanese will mean some closures elsewhere in the province."

With that prognosis, the northeast project, which has long been promoted by the government of B.C. Premier William Bennett as an economic stimulant, may ultimately wind up as an unexpected drain. ◇



Hong Kong cashes in

The peaceful streets of rural Prescott, Ont., are worlds away from the frenzied congestion of Hong Kong. And for the five members of the Au family, who emigrated from the British Crown colony to the small Prescott town of 1,200 people 200 km northwest of Regina last September, the change has been startling. But some things remain the same: Wing Au, who owed his own import-export business in Hong Kong, brought his business acumen about with him to Canada. Then, entering under the immigration department's entrepreneurship program, Au opened a family clothing store in Prescott on the main street. Said Au's 35-year-old daughter, Stella: "My father had lived in Hong Kong all his life and felt that he wanted a change—a fresh start. We visited relatives in Canada and liked what we saw. So we decided to come."

The AUs are one of many Hong Kong families looking for a new life in Canada. Across the country there are growing signs of an upsurge in the flow of Hong Kong investment funds to Canada, partly as a result of disillusionment with the mainland and partly as a result of the country's economic problems. The exodus to Canada began 10 years ago, but it is now accelerating as the inhabitants of the third-largest financial centre in the world grow restless about the fate of their colony. In 1997 the 99-year lease for the islands and mainland given to Britain by China will expire and the free-enterprise Hong Kong people will come under Communist control. Although China announced last month that the colony would be allowed to maintain its capitalist way of life for an additional 50 years, Hong Kong businessmen are still looking for ways to safeguard their wealth. Said Au's lag, a financial analyst with Priced Moody Ross in Toronto, where clients include many Hong Kong businessmen: "There is still a lot of uncertainty about what is going to happen. And capital will always go to the place of least uncertainty. There is little doubt that Hong Kong investors increasingly see Canada as a stable playing field."

The sudden upsurge in Chinese investment is most evident in real estate. A 1976 survey by the Vancouver Sun revealed that over half of Vancouver's West End apartment blocks are owned by Hong Kong Chinese. Last year in one transaction alone Hong Kong investors spent \$3.5 million to buy the West Building, Vancouver's downtown skyscraper complex. Said Bill Chau of Vancouver, who recently opened a real estate brokerage firm which caters to im-

migrating Hong Kong funds: "It is the old classic Chinese investment philosophy. We always believe in land. We do not believe in credit."

In Toronto the emergence of four separate Chinatowns is evidence of the growing presence of Hong Kong businessmen and their penchant for real estate. Chinese investors also own entire downtown blocks of condominiums, apartment buildings and hotels—including the prestigious Harbour Castle



Chau: a search for greater security

Hilton, bought by Hong Kong resident K S Lee for \$50 million in 1981. According to Frank Chau, owner of Toronto's Goldway Realty, a real estate company that does 30 per cent of its business with Hong Kong residents, the new investors have bought up to \$1 billion in Toronto real estate alone since 1980.

Real estate is the most visible symbol of the Hong Kong presence in Canada. But immigration department statistics show that since 1981 Hong Kong investors have spent \$150 million buying up Canadian businesses in British Columbia. Hong Kong investors accounted for

some 100 of the 300 business proposals received by the province's ministry of industry last year. And the interest in Canada is spreading beyond the traditional Chinese immigrant centres of Vancouver and Toronto. When Calgary lawyer Harvey Korman travelled to Hong Kong last fall to solicit three major firms in investing in Canada, he was approached by more than 10 other companies interested in forming business ventures, including hotel complexes, textile manufacturing plants and ranches. Said Korman: "I was shocked at the phenomenal interest they showed in Western Canada."

Most investors also enjoy a tax-based interest in Hong Kong businesses. In the past seven months 100 Hong Kong entrepreneurs have visited the city in search of investments, compared to 16 in all of 1983. Said Rodney Carson, head of the investors service here with Quebec immigration department: "Hong Kong investment in Quebec has been very modest in the past, amounting to less than one per cent of total foreign investment over the past five years. The indications are that this is changing."

Canadian politicians have been eager to encourage the inflow of Chinese dollars. This week Quebec Immigration Minister Gerald Gidlin is visiting the colony in a bid to let his province in on an attractive investment stream. In return, to other parts of Canada. His trip will follow earlier missions by a number of high-level politicians, including the premiers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario. And last month the federal immigration department released entry requirements for entrepreneurs. Under the new immigration guidelines a businessman with a proven track record can enter Canada on a two-year temporary permit, that allows him time to familiarize himself with the country before he has to commit himself to a specific business venture. Last year more than 100 Hong Kong entrepreneurs took advantage of the new program, and immigration officials hope to see that number grow substantially within the next year.

Those efforts have raised Canada's profile as a secure haven for Hong Kong money. Said Chau: "Years ago, people in Hong Kong did not know very much about this country. But aggressive marketing by politicians and private individuals has changed that." For the nervous, wealthy residents of the colony, the land of long winters has become as attractive alternative to their troubled homeland.

—SHIRAZ MACKAY in Toronto, with John Fennelmore in Vancouver, Dale Adler in Regina, Suzanne Zentgraf in Calgary and Christopher Neal in Montreal.

Nightmares of a political orphan

By Peter C. Newman

Is the Canada Development Corp. in default? That's the buzz on Bay Street these days as Thomas Riddell, the huge holding company's auditor, work frantically to complete the calculations that will tell the tale. The problem is not whether the CDC might be facing bankruptcy but whether it can technically meet the strict fiscal covenant that was the price of obtaining its \$1.1-billion (U.S.) loan from a syndicate of some 30 European and Canadian banks in 1981. One factor fueling current speculation is that the CDC's past eight quarters have all been awash with red ink. Its 1982 net loss totalled \$126 million. Chief Executive Officer H. Anthony Hampson had forecast a 1983 third-quarter turnaround, but CDC reported a nine-month loss of \$11 million instead.

"It's true that the only time you know for absolutely certain what your results are going to be is when the auditors have signed your statements," Hampson told *Money* last week. "But I'm more than 90 per cent certain we'll be able to comply with all the covenants. While fourth-quarter earnings are not absolutely final yet, I expect they'll not be less than \$25 million or more than \$26 million."

Even if that projection turns out to be true, the CDC will come out of 1983 with a loss of nearly \$50 million. "We see 1984 as a year of modest profitability," Hampson maintains. "But you can't just take the good results of that last quarter of 1982 and multiply by five." The CDC's negative cash flow in 1982 was \$136 million, and employment at its various subsidiaries has dropped by 31.6 per cent (to 15,600) during the past 20 months. CDC did manage to float a \$125-million preferred stock issue in the spring of 1983, but a proposed common stock follow-up was withdrawn by Wood Gundy after the premium any prospective buyer paid.

The tricky loan covenant causing CDC its current problems calls for the company's total liabilities in 1982 not to exceed 3.4 times its tangible net assets on a fully consolidated basis. Unlike most such undertakings, it is based on earnings rather than on the strength of the company's assets alone—although there are some harsh accompanying working capital tests.

The CDC is luckier than some other

megadebtors like Dorn, for example, because most of its \$1.1 billion in outstanding loans are in the form of long-term debt, so that, unlike the Calgary energy giant, it doesn't have to be concerned with trying to roll over its re-maturation in a series of last-minute swaps every 90 days. No repayment on the \$1.1-billion loan's principal is required until 1987, when \$100 million comes due.

An unusually conglomerate of incompatible assets, the CDC has several sales

a U.S.-based office systems company, turned near-junking another \$20-million write-down in 1983's second quarter. (During the first nine months of the previous year only one CDC affiliate—the tiny Life Sciences Division, showed a positive cash flow.)

The Canada Development Corp. was originally established as a province of the federal government into the private sector in 1971, but it has gone through several decreasingly comfortable incarnations since. Ottawa transferred the Polysar rubber and plastic products operation (one of its very few profitable Crown corporations) into the CDC, but lost interest as it became clear that Hampson intended to run the Corporation strictly according to its bottom line rather than any concerns with national interests. The CDC's largest acquisitions were the purchase of Tosiogulf Inc. (whose holdings include the Kidd Creek Mine at Timmins, Ont., 40 per cent of the Allan potash operation in Saskatchewan and a 50-per-cent ownership interest in a lead-zinc mine on Rattle Island), and the 1981 acquisition of the French-owned Aquitaine Co. of Canada, a major oil and gas exploration company. (It sweetened a recent \$75-million debtors' rescue in institutional investors, CDC included options to purchase Kidd Creek silver loans.)

Since Senator Jack Austin was handed responsibility for modifying Ottawa's role in the private sector, he has taken pains to distance the government from the CDC. Only two of the holding company's directors (Marjorie Strong and Joel Bell) will list themselves as government representatives, although Ottawa holds 10 per cent of CDC's stock. Austin, who tries valiantly to hide his contempt for Hampson, is looking for a second for an appropriate buyer of CDC's controlling interest. But he knows that no sale will be possible until the CDC becomes profitable again.

At the same time, Hampson, who faintly believes that it's really the tariff feeds who are spreading the guilt about the CDC's precarious financial situation, is noting that no matter how tough things get he will never sell as Ottawa to bail him out.

And so, as the Canada Development Corp. eruditely received as a creative force in modernizing and Canadianizing our economy, remains a troubled orphan officially drowned by government, yet never fully accepted by Bay Street.



Hampson, a tricky issue of financing

that will probably scratch the \$4-billion mark for 1983, but some disastrous investment decisions continue to blemish its record. In 1980 the company acquired a 40-per-cent interest in Fishery Products Ltd., which owned nine processing plants in Newfoundland that have since been taken over by Ottawa and the Newfoundland government. The result was a \$20-million write-down. Similarly, an investment in Bana Corp.,



Build your RSP with more options.

With a Royal Bank Retirement Savings Plan there are more investment options than at any other bank in Canada.

That makes us more flexible.

If you want a guaranteed high interest rate deposit, we have it. If you want daily interest savings, we have it. And if you want your investment redeemable or non-redeemable, it's your choice. We have more options and more ways still for you to combine them. So you can build an RSP personally tailored to your investment goals.

And we offer convenience too. We have an RSP specialist at every

one of our branches across Canada. When getting your Royal Bank Retirement Savings Plan, you'll find it competitive.

Put your money where your future is... a Royal Bank Retirement Savings Plan!

Come into any branch of Canada's favourite bank and talk to our RSP specialists.



ROYAL BANK



The political missionary movement

Early this month 35 young Canadian volunteers left Vancouver to spend a month working for the left-wing Sandinista regime in Nicaragua and to get a first-hand look at conditions in that country. They number 45 new out of Toronto on a similar mission. Declared Toronto volunteer David Sobel, 21: "We are relying far too much on U.S. state department information. When we get back, we plan to tell it like it is." Two more recent groups are now forming in Montreal and Halifax. They are the latest manifestation of concerns among young Canadians that Ottawa is too closely allied with U.S. policies in Central America. Not in the case of the volunteers, their direct involvement in creating new worlds in the capital. Declared a source close to the department of external affairs, weighing the possibility of overt U.S. military action in Nicaragua: "There is always the nightmare that one day we might wake up to see Canadians fighting our allies, the Americans, in a foreign country."

"Work brigades" from Germany, Denmark, Italy and the United States have been helping to alleviate the labor shortage in western Nicaragua for the past two years. In Canada, Sandinista supporters have formed about 200 solidarity-for-Nicaragua groups across the country, and they collected \$1 million worth of medical, clothing and food supplies to ship to that country for Christmas. But the brigade volunteers themselves are a new phenomenon in Canada. Said Nick Cooke, 31, an unemployed outworker and a one of two coordinators for the Toronto brigade: "We all drove for the first time on Christmas Eve to talk about the brigade idea." Organizers advertised for volunteers through mailing lists which they got from the Toronto-based Central American Solidarity Network, an international network of concerned organizations, and by mid-July many had more applications than they needed.

The Canadians will help in the back-breaking job of harvesting Nicaragua's cotton, a major export crop, and they also have their role to play in the support of U.S. military involvement. But Canadian experts in Latin American affairs say that the volunteers complicate matters for Washington. "Of course these volunteers make it difficult for the United States to say that New York University political scientist Edgar Doonan, a specialist in Canadian politics—private and official—toward Ni-

caragua. But in Doonan's view it is not the fear of involving neo-Nicaraguans in the fighting that inhibits military action. "With thousands of internationalists, including Americans, getting first-hand knowledge of the country," he said, "it becomes harder for the United States to make its case for invasion."

Other independent initiatives by Canadians in Central America include the efforts of a church-linked network of volunteers in British Columbia to aid



Leidy risks and official concerns

Guatemalan refugees in southern Mexico. They began taking clothing and medical supplies to the refugee camps two years ago because of their outrage over the absence of Canadian government assistance. Said Hank Woodland, a Klamath United Church worker who sits on the advisory board of the Guatemala Refugee Project: "Canadians are tired of paying their taxes and letting the government do as it wishes it wants."

At the same time, well-organized Canadian volunteer organizations

which have been working throughout Central America for more than a decade view passionate newcomers with alarm because of their tendency to take sides. The traditional view is that long-term survival in an atmosphere of insurgent and counterinsurgent politics demands an apolitical stance. "And that," said Canadian Stewart, coordinator of Horizons for Friendship, a nonprofit organization based in Calgary, Ont., "makes real political action impossible. Some have worked successfully for 10 years on development projects in Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica. Said Stewart: "All it takes is one little political statement in public and we are all branded as out-right Communists."

Disenchantment with Ottawa's Central American policies erupted in public just before Christmas when 18 Canadian women returned from a trip to Honduras. They had traveled there to join 130 American women who had planned to stage prayer vigils at U.S. air force bases, but the Honduran militaries turned them all back at the airport at gunpoint. The Canadian leader, Sister Mary Jo Leidy, a Toronto-based nun and prominent human rights activist, told a news conference that Canada must end all government-to-government aid to Honduras. She also pointed out that without Canadian government intervention Canadians working in Honduras were in danger. But Canadian volunteers well established in Honduras quietly complained to External Affairs about Leidy's "dangerous attitudes." So, one, who asked not to be identified: "We were out in danger until she said so—until she stepped up to it."

The new volunteers will share the primitive living conditions of Nicaraguan peasants, sleeping in tents, working long hours in the sun and fields and learning the facts of life of a country at war. Before leaving Canada they signed waivers absolving the Nicaraguan government of responsibility for these welfare. They will not be armed, but their organizers told them that at least some of the peasant co-workers will carry weapons. For Tracy Lightbulb, 21, a Toronto student who has already worked with peasants in Bolivia, the trip is simply a matter of conquering her emotions. "What better way?" she said in 1981 and set the truth for back and start to talk to others, there should be a snowball effect."

—DAVID McDONALD in Toronto



Wolfe, an internal document linked the drugs to 1,152 deaths around the globe

MEDICINE

A worldwide drug threat

A month after it was introduced in May, 1982, the powerful anti-inflammatory drug Gralise was implicated in deaths in the United States and Britain. Three months later its manufacturer, Indiana-based Eli Lilly & Co., withdrew from the market. Now health officials around the world have raised concerns about two widely used anti-arthritis drugs developed by the Swiss-based pharmaceutical giant Ciba-Geigy. Last December a Ciba-Geigy spokesman said that the company's research released to a Swedish government panel of a company document that detailed statistics about patient tolerance for the drug and the adverse effects of the drug. But the document also stated that the safety of the drug which had surfaced periodically since Ciba-Geigy introduced them in 1963 and 1961 respectively. The internal document linked the drugs to 1,152 deaths worldwide and prompted Norwegian health authorities to impose a ban on them, which will take effect April 1. This is the first time since withdrawal from Canada, the United States, Japan, West Germany and Switzerland. Newly launched investigations to decide if they should follow suit.

Ciba-Geigy markets the two drugs in more than 50 countries and the company claims between 50 and 100 million users of Butazolidin and 40 to 60 million users of Tanderil. Other drug compa-

nies also sell them generically. The drugs are prescribed as anti-inflammatory agents for the treatment of arthritis, rheumatism and gout. Prescribing information directed at doctors that accompanies the drugs warns that, while most side effects associated with the medications are minor, the drugs can sometimes induce the production of red blood cells, leading to anemia, or depress the production of white blood cells, leading to leukopenia. Both conditions are fatal. Although incidents are rare, medical journals also report that leukemia, hepatitis and kidney failure have been associated with extreme reactions to the two drugs.

Most countries only allow responses to the drug in patients who have a doctor's prescription. But in Japan, where nonprescription retail sales are legal, the Ciba-Geigy documents revealed information that linked the drugs to 15 deaths. Health ministry spokesman Kenichi Nagano said that the ministry only learned of the company's findings when the report from Switzerland appeared. The ministry is considering taking legal action against the firm's Japanese subsidiary for allegedly concealing information about the deaths.

In Britain doctors reported 448 adverse reactions to Butazolidin and 131 to Tanderil since 1965, according to a health department spokesman. Ciba-

Geigy tabled the figures in the Commons after the Ciba-Geigy document was published and prompted health authorities to ask the committee on the safety of medicines to investigate the drugs. The advisory group of medical professionals was to discuss the matter and consider recommendations this week.

Reaction to the report in the United States was swift. On Jan. 8 the Washington-based Public Citizens Health Research Group petitioned the Food and Drug Administration for an "imminent danger ban" on Butazolidin and Tanderil. They accordingly sought a similar ban for Gralise in 1982. Said Public Citizen Dr. Richard Wolfe, "Citizens (on the drugs) have suffered approximately for 20 years." But with the new information, he said he expected that a ban will be imposed in the United States and Britain.

In Canada Ciba-Geigy's figures place the number of adverse reactions in Butazolidin since 1963 at 165, including eight reported deaths. For Tanderil, launched in 1961, the figure is 134, including two deaths. Dr. Maria Zarembovskaya, part of the team at the Bureau of Therapeutic Prescription in Ottawa which is monitoring the safety of the drugs, and that they can be "quite toxic." She added that the result of her investigation would be more likely to produce new prescribing precautions than a total ban. Both her report and the FDA response in Wolfe's Jan. 25 petition are expected within a month.

Dr. George Sobkowicz, medical spokesman for Ciba-Geigy in Basel, Switzerland, said that his company's research on the drugs are on a scale that is not comparable to the data he has obtained illegally by some of the critics, and totally misinterpreted. He said that the documents, prepared as part of the company's program of monitoring adverse reactions, were sent by government health authorities, not the media. He said that media reports have inflated the number of deaths out of millions of prescriptions over 20 million patients and that most were widespread than he and others are well known. "This is nothing which was secret or which the company wanted to hide," he added. "All this must be compared to the frequency of use." Dr. Francis Dagen, associate director of medical information for Ciba-Geigy's U.S. subsidiary in Summit, N.J., does not object to improvements in label precautions. But he insists that a ban is unnecessary. Said Dagen: "It is not one of the safest drugs, but it does have its place in the medical armamentarium." Whether the drugs continue to have that place will be determined by the coming month's series of inquiries. —DAVID KRAMER in Toronto, with Peter McGill in Tokyo

The plot to murder a president

By Arthur Johnson

The plot developed over months of Caguan as a rift in the Vienna Woods as the brandy flowed, four North Koreans gave Charles (Chuck) Yanever his orders: assassinate South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan. Yanever, a Toronto-area dealer and self-styled scholar of fortzies, boasted that he could master amphibious assault teams to kill the South Korean leader during a visit to the Philippines. Then, as the conspirators parted in May, 1981, Yanever's associate, Michael Gend, another Torontoite, heard the proceedings from a hiding place in bushes nearby. Subsequent meetings took place in various parts of the world, and by the October, 1981, Yanever and Gend had collected a total of \$600,000 from the North Koreans—entirely as payment to assassinate Chun. But instead, they went to the RCMP with details of the plot and, to their astonishment, they wound up in a Toronto court where they received jail sentences for conspiring to defraud the North Korean plotters.

Besides the timing in Vienna, Yanever made tape recordings of other conversations with the North Koreans, using an underwater, police-style body-track recorder. Maclean's has learned that both the RCMP and the United States Central Intelligence Agency passed up the opportunity to obtain all of Yanever's films and tape recordings. The assumption is that these recordings will have not been disclosed. Maclean's has also obtained transcripts of a recording of Yanever, made when a Metropolitan Toronto Police informer, who was lunching with him in a Toronto Chinese restaurant in February, 1982, taped their conversation. Said Yanever: "I have pictures, I have tape recordings, I have movies—enough to expose the whole North Korean spy system."

Yanever's contacts with the North Koreans began with discussions early in 1981 with Jang Chai, a mysterious Korean businessman who was then based in Toronto. Chai's father, Hong Hui Chai, is a retired South Korean general who lives in a wealthy estate on Massachusetts on Toronto's western outskirts. Yanever, who was a close friend of Chai's, said Chai admitted that he "knew a little bit" about the murder plot as it was being hatched. For his part, Gen. Chai, the founder of the now-defunct method of self-defense, denied any knowledge of the plot when he

testified before a Toronto judge in 1982. But he charged that the South Korean president "tried to kidnap me whenever I went."

Yanever's lawyer told the RCMP about the plot in July, 1981. Until January, 1982, Australian police, at the RCMP's request, placed James Choi under surveillance wherever he visited their country. But testimony by Australian police at a Toronto court shows that the RCMP did not tell the Australian authorities about the plot. An Australian police man began tracking Choi when he arrived in

said Marcos, scheduled to take place at the Philippine resort of Puerto Asil less than two months later. But the game never took place because, Yanever says, he reported the plot to various authorities.

Still, to convince the North Koreans that he was serious, Yanever said that he and Gend spent \$200,000 of the money travelling around the Far East and Europe, supposedly planning the assassination. They stayed in expensive hotels in Hong Kong, Bangkok, Amsterdam and other world capitals and hired



Yanever (left) and Gend in the Philippines, a North Korean 'ally' and spy sentences

Vienna on a flight from Frankfurt on Jan. 7, 1982. A Keweenaw filmstrip from the North Korean Embassy was waiting for him. It took Choi to the Czechoslovakian border, where the police surveillance team stopped the Marcoses' briefcase, but he allowed it to proceed, and no one has reported seeing Choi in the West since. The four other North Koreans were never identified. But in Toronto, the Crown proceeded with a fraud conspiracy case against Yanever and Gend without ever receiving consent from the North Koreans.

Yanever said the police and his lawyer, Irwin Krimmrich, that from the beginning he had regarded the assassination plot as an opportunity to "aid" the North Koreans after the approach from Chai. He asked Gend to join him. At their initial meeting, he told the Koreans in Vienna in May, 1981, they received more than \$100,000 in U.S. bills, he said. The North Koreans told him that the time to murder the South Korean president was during a golf game with Philippine President Ferdin-

and Marcos. They also described a speed boat in the Philippine and photographed each other elsewhere on the water.

But as the date of the golf game approached in July, Yanever told investigators he decided to withdraw the target. He said that someone called South Korean and Philippine embassies in West Germany and Austria, and the game was cancelled. Still, Yanever continued conspiring with the North Koreans and even received a further \$15,000. At the same time, he instructed Toronto lawyer Earl Levy to approach the RCMP secretly service Yanever proposed a deal in exchange for his information, he wanted the RCMP to drop various charges outstanding against

four men, including Toronto media firm Paul Volpe, who was found dead in New St. the victim of what police believe was a mob-related execution.

During the summer of 1982, Levy testified, he met several times with Ronald Alfred, who runs the RCMP's Korean desk in Toronto. Alfred said that he also

passed the information on to Solicitor General Robert Kaplan. But after consulting Kaplan, Alfred told Levy that the RCMP was not prepared to be "merchants in money." Instead, Alfred appeared at his next meeting with Levy accompanied by two other policemen, and the matter changed.

The additional police were from the Special Enforcement Unit (SEU) which helps the RCMP, Ontario Provincial Police and Metropolitan Toronto Police. Levy said the officers contended that they wanted to talk about making a deal, but instead they began pressing and other surveillance. Alfred said that he told Levy that he could no longer be involved in any deal. But Levy testified at a preliminary hearing in 1982 that Alfred seemed to be disappointed that he had not stopped negotiating. Said Levy: "He was literally salvaging over the prospects of coming into possession of the [lured and filmed] material." Finally, Yanever decided to turn over the films and tapes accidentally and Levy said that he left a telephone message with Alfred's wife: "Tell your husband I have a gift for him." But Alfred never returned his call.

Still, Yanever was not prepared to give up. He had Earl Levy call his headquarters in London. The lawyer said he described the assassination plot and Yanever's films and tapes to an agent and "indicated that there was such material available and if they were interested further, they should contact Ronald Alfred at the RCMP Security Service." He heard nothing further from the CIA.

But the RCMP was pursuing the case as well. Canadian police interviewed a man in South Korea who gave them details about a firebombing of a Toronto restaurant and beachhouse, Arden's, Jan. 9, 1980. When the police returned, they had charges brought against Yanever and Gend for the bombing and the two men were sentenced to nine and seven years respectively. But at the same time, police charged them with conspiring to murder Chun. They dropped those charges in mid-1982 but proceeded with the fraud conspiracy case.

Last week, as an assistant Yanever to two years and Gend to one after they pleaded guilty, County Court Judge Patrick Laugel said that the real villains are the North Koreans who initiated the scheme. But the Koreans had been deceived, he said, and "the law prescribes that you must punish the deceived." Yanever's lawyer had trouble understanding why the trial even took place. Said Krimmrich: "What other country in the world is going to charge someone with outwitting Canadian killers?"

With Jackie Carter in Toronto

MEDIA WATCH

Precision and the art of the blue pencil

By George Bain

A recent newspaper report on Ronan's reform said "Elected senators would sit for one day—only one day." It said that on their 75th birthday, whichever comes first. That was reassuring to know. It disposed of any worry about the chamber of sober second thought containing any seriously deaf senators, waiting around to be the first.

Also in my file Media Editing, there is the clipping of a story from *Regina* last year beginning, "Federal Transport Minister Jean-Luc Piquin called by about three dozen angry farmers that day following a meeting." Belief, perhaps? As a reader, it is my double misfortune to read "by" as an action performed upon—and to have been introduced to an inexpressible age to "hell" as a verb related to a Latin principle of grammar. I believe that "by" is a better, but the farmers may have been angry about what was being done to the charmed Croquemort Pass grain freight route, but there is protest and protest, and the impression, however misleading, that the demand for being killed in that sense by 36 angry farmers—three whole days—is something especially at breakfast.

The proposition being advanced here, in a roundabout fashion, is that editing is a creative, creative activity, and as such, it is a creative activity, and as such, it is a creative activity. Before anyone runs off with the notion that editing is something that happens—or, more often nowadays, doesn't happen—only to newspapers, magazines and books, let me suggest another note from the Media Editing file. It is about the radio reporter who spoke of a stretch of highway as being "notoriously accident-prone." While the people who drive on it may have had a tendency to wrap themselves around it, it seems unlikely the highway itself was liable, or disposed, to explode. A probe was and again, perhaps, a trace of writer's hand, etc. . . .

The question, to come back to news editing, is who is doing the editing the day that one of the papers I read reported that the Tories and NDP in the House of Commons "reacted with indignance" to the government's borrowing bill? Who was not minding the Main passage, which may be part of the trouble, there isn't one to which any more,

except aggressively—the day that a leading newspaper said that the column Sandra Gribble wrote in Washington is "in the form of a letter to a politician" or "a letter to a politician" in Canada? Where was the stately copy editor of yore when a third newspaper, under a picture, said "Robert McCall, despite activity" to Tracy Wilson, whom Robert McCall and Tracy Wilson may be? What sort of editor let by him, uncorrected, a reference to the Japanese steel industry trying to "force down prices . . . of metal-chemical cost?" By what accident or oversight was a reference to someone's having written an "academic" and other pertinent "studies" allowed to get into print? Why did we read, "The story now, Charbonneau infers, is only about his determination to recoup the best bits of his past?" Where was the editor's head the day when, in a newspaper of world renown, a word of New York was spelled not just once but twice in one paragraph, "Manhattan?"

Did the editor who read the following read it with the editor's traditional face of interest and light disengagement? "The book contains with the relevant interest in Britain who again for Moscow following the recent deaths of Donald Maclean and Anthony Blunt?"

Is the immortal words of Glavin and Mendel editorial of years ago, "Whether or not editing is an art?"

Whether we are drifting—or, have drifted—into new technology, that's another. When writers still wrote on paper, copy had to pass through a gate—more precisely, through the hands of a copy editor—before it was sent out to be set in type. Theoretically, it was right before it became type that it was written at a computer terminal goes at once "into the system," as the saying goes, and has to be called up to be read if corrections and deletions are to be removed. If it goes in wrong, there is a likelihood that it will stay wrong.

Still, nothing was perfect before, either—not when a Toronto paper once ran a front page head "Headless torso" to who they killed. There was, in the opinion of Jim Coleman, the sports-writer, more than a hint of foul play. "I can see," he said, "that he might have been able to get off both legs and an arm, and perhaps even his head, but that would mean, he'd have needed help."





Nelligan's convincing portrayal

When award-winning Canadian-born actress **Kate Nelligan**, 32, moved from England to Los Angeles in 1982, she discovered that she was virtually unknown in North America. She was, in fact, on the verge of giving up acting and returning to Canada when producer **Joe Papp** cast her in the play *Plenty*, in which she made her Broadway debut. Audiences and critics alike cheered her performance. Now she is returning to the scene of her triumph. This season Nelligan will appear as **Joan** in *Eugene O'Neill's A Moon for the Misbegotten*, the role she performed in December and January at Candelight, Miami, with the American Repertory Theater. The famous actress does not fit the image of the clumsy farmgirl whom O'Neill described as "so coarse that she is almost a freak." But Nelligan, who considers herself "a writer-actress," plays the part so convincingly that a recent review in *New York* said that she set nearby Boston "aglow." Because the Broadway production is, according to spokesman **Max Alentuck**, "essentially the same, with a few modifications to the design," Nelligan may set New York ablaze as well.

The announcement of the Hollywood movie establishment's agonistic supermodel **David Bowie**, 37, chose Vancouver as the site of his First Choice pay TV concert, to be televised April 14, because he likes the city's waterfront and Chinatown. Next month he will visit Toronto to enjoy its rail—the star of pay TV's *The Prod Piper of Bowditch*. The show is part of a series for **Shirley Duvall's** Hollywood-based *Flamingo Theatre*, which has also attracted **Wick Ruggie** in *The Nightingale* and **Liam Neeson** in *The Promoter* and the *Pen*. Duvall, better known for her role as Olive Oyl with **Nolan Bushnell** in *Popeye*, said she is delighted that Bowie wanted the part because "he is the Prod Piper of the music business." Remarkable the Man of Many Masks: "Playing myself is a great relief."

The suspect was unusual, the crime even more so. The man is Ottawa police homicide—and behind bars—that week was Toronto's Liberal Senator **Peter Stelery**, 48. The charge was first-



Bowie the 'Prod Piper' of music

outing—in a police station. As Stelery told the story later, he was riding his "little moped" and had an "altercation" with a Diamond taxi when the senator was on his way to a dinner party. After returning home he reported the incident to the police but, not satisfied with their response over the phone, decided to pursue the matter in person, even though it was 3:30 a.m. At the station the staff sergeant he had talked to was unavailable. As a result, Stelery decided to wait. A police spokesman said that he waited him six hours to leave. Stelery claimed that within a few minutes a policeman told him—"once"—"If you don't get out of here, I'm going to throw you in jail for trespassing." Stelery stated. The policeman lacked him up. The next morning Justice of the

Peace Roger Scott released him on his own recognizance after his trial on Feb. 28. At issue, Stelery admitted, he enjoyed his dinner of cabbage rolls with Guatemalan Ambassador Eduardo Castejo Montalvo.

Vancouver's Day in Australia was a chaotic occasion of hearts and flowers. Singer **Elton John**, 36, donned his best specs, a white satin tuxedo, like how to and straw boater to wed **Nanette Hassel**, 30. The West German bride, a sound recording engineer who met John 18 months ago while working on his album *Two Little for Zero*, wore a white silk gown and a heart-shaped pendant with 68 diamonds—a trinket from her husband, who reportedly surfs \$1 million a month. The happy couple dined in a flower-strewn white Rolls-Royce to the \$50,000 reception. Some thought the marriage a surprise: John, a self-confessed bisexual, had proposed to Hassel over a entry dinner only four days earlier, and New South Wales Attorney General **Paul Lewis**, a five—had to waive the state rule of 30 days' notice, consent to give couples a chance for sober second thoughts. Hassel said she "probably knew straight away" that John was the man for her. But the honeymoon will be short. After Hassel accompanies her husband to New Zealand, where he begins a world tour, she will return to England to finish work on his latest album and does not expect to see him again until late April.

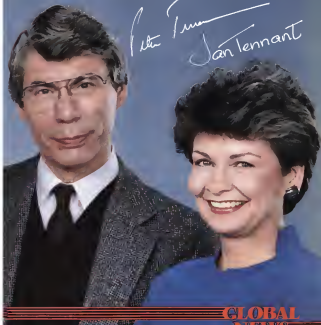


The newlyweds: Hearts and flowers

THANKS ONTARIO

More adults in Ontario watch us at 6:00 than any other early evening newscast.

Peter Tinn
Jan Tennant



GLOBAL
NEWS



1. Attorney General, James A. McGowan; 2. Minister of Health, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 3. Minister of Education, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 4. Minister of Labour, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 5. Minister of Agriculture, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 6. Minister of Social Services, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 7. Minister of Environment, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 8. Minister of Natural Resources, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 9. Minister of Industry, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 10. Minister of Trade, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 11. Minister of Finance, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 12. Minister of Justice, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 13. Minister of Public Safety, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 14. Minister of Transportation, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 15. Minister of Housing, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 16. Minister of Parks and Recreation, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 17. Minister of Culture, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 18. Minister of Information, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 19. Minister of Communications, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 20. Minister of Consumer Affairs, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 21. Minister of Small Business, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 22. Minister of Women's Affairs, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 23. Minister of Youth Affairs, Dr. John C. G. Lewis; 24. Minister of Seniors Affairs, Dr. John C. G. Lewis.

Investing in new technology is too important a decision to make alone.

Most believe know that upgrading their operations will allow them to compete more successfully in domestic and world markets. However, adopting new technology poses various challenges to small and medium size businesses. To help industry adapt to new methods more easily, the Ontario Government has established the Ontario Technology Centres throughout the province. The wide range of expertise behind each centre is reflected in the diverse backgrounds of their individual

Board of Directors

These Technology Centres can answer your most pressing questions regarding microcomputer, computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing, robotics, computer-aided manufacturing, and more. We can tell you what needs upgrading to improve your business, why technology can make an important production. We can also advise on financing, personnel and adapting technology

to your existing operations.

All six Technology Centres are staffed with highly experienced business personnel from the private sector. We can give your company a production evaluation, then advise on vendor proposals and selection. Just complete and mail this coupon and we'll send you more detailed information. When you make a business decision that's important, you won't have to make it alone. We're here to give you all the help you need.

We can help.

The Ontario Technology Centres,
Ministry of Industry and Trade, Second Floor, 200
King Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5X 3E1

Name _____
Title _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____ Province _____
Tel. _____

BILD
CHINA-10

Ministry of
Industry and
Trade
Box 1000
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6K6

JUSTICE

Smoke across the border

When the Newfoundland government brought in the steepest tobacco tax in the country three years ago, the move quickly generated a large trade in black market cigarettes smuggled in from mainland provinces. Finance Minister Dr. John Coffin, whose department is responsible for collecting the tax, estimates that in 1985 alone the province lost \$5 million in revenue to smugglers and to a widespread illegal distribution system. That represents 523,000 cartons of cigarettes, or roughly 13 per cent of all the manufactured cigarettes sold in Newfoundland last year. The smuggling has become so widespread that last month Coffin announced that the government would introduce new legislation this year to combat the problem.

Under the proposed tax inspectors and that individual's smuggled most of the contraband into the province by ferry. In small quantities smuggled in our trucks as buried in transport truck cargoes. Authorities believe that smugglers buy most of the contraband in Nova Scotia, Canadian Tobacco Man-

ufacturers' Council cigarette consumption statistics appear to corroborate the suspicion. Jacques Laflamme, a council spokesman, said that Nova Scotia was the only province in Canada other than Saskatchewan to experience an increase in tobacco sales last year (Nova Scotia sales rose by 2.6 per cent and Saskatchewan by 1.1 per cent.) But in Newfoundland sales dropped 30 per cent, a third of which was due to smuggling, according to government officials.

For Newfoundland tobacco wholesalers, whose profits have already dropped because smokers have quit or begun to roll their own cigarettes, the burgeoning contraband trade is disastrous. Saul James Hand, a St. John's wholesaler, says "The province is tempting people to smuggle with its highest tax on tobacco." Newfoundland's tobacco tax is as high—\$475 per case of 50 cartons compared to \$149 a case in Nova Scotia, that a ferry carrying in six cases a week can earn more than \$90,000 a year if he undercuts the tobacco wholesaler's price by 10 per cent. And Hand says that many smugglers posing as legitimate

tobacco distributors will sell their contraband directly to retailers.

Hand, like other wholesalers, says the province is stuck down on the illicit trade by increasing surveillance and imposing stiffer penalties on those who are caught. The maximum penalty for smuggling is a fine of \$10,000, which Coffin admits is not a deterrent when a casual cigarette smuggler can earn that much in a few months. The province has 17 full-time inspectors, but Thomas Pettit, who administers the collection of the tobacco tax, said that it is almost impossible to detect the contraband because the trade is so widespread. As well, state owners who are selling contraband cigarettes illegally keep prices at their regular level, \$2.99 per package of 25, to avoid annoying suspicion. (A package in Alberta costs \$1.79.) Newfoundland courts have so far convicted only four individuals and fined them an average of \$800 for smuggling cigarettes—in all cases, small quantities.

The province plans to introduce new legislation this year that will make smuggling more difficult. But the bare-bone province earns \$22 million a year from its tobacco tax, six times as much as it loses from smuggling. As a result, wholesalers are not optimistic that the tide of illegal cigarettes will stop, or even slow down.

—BOBBIE WOODFORTH in St. John's

Did you prevent the fire that didn't happen today or were you just plain lucky?

Most of us were just plain lucky because most of us haven't taken the proper steps to prevent a fire.

Fire detectors and other safety specialists recommend that every residence should have at least one properly installed smoke detector. (Do you have one?) Also, fire departments all provide free home inspections and will help in developing good fire prevention habits and an effective escape plan.

If you'd rather prevent a fire than simply rely on luck, maybe it's time you began taking the proper steps before everything you have goes up in smoke.

Fire Prevention Canada (FPFPCAN) Association can begin to help you prevent fire with the BILD (Do You Know How to Prevent Fire in Your Home?) if you'd like a copy write FPFPCAN or the address below.

Fire Prevention Canada (FPFPCAN) Association. A non-profit, non-partisan public service organization sponsored by the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals & Fire Commissioners, and the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs Inc.

1596-7 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, Ontario, K1B 4L2



Before you buy a Volvo consider the options.



PEUGEOT 505

Standard
Standard
Standard
Standard
Standard
Standard
Standard
Standard

AM/FM MPX Electronic Radio
Limited Slip Differential
Full Instrumentation
Fuel Economy Indicator
Illuminated Vanity Mirror
Independent Rear Suspension
Outside Left & Right Heated Mirrors
5 YEAR/50,000 km WARRANTY



PEUGEOT PROTECTION PACKAGE

In Canada, Peugeot's covered by a 12 month/25,000 km warranty or 60,000 km/5 years. Plus an exclusive 5 year/100,000 km powertrain and anti-rust/corrosion protection warranty. Please see your authorized Chevrolet/Peugeot dealer for complete details.

Feature for feature, a Peugeot 505 offers virtually everything you'd expect to find in a Volvo GL. But unlike Volvo, Peugeot gives you a great many luxury extras, without charging extra for them. Better still, a Peugeot 505 is also very sensibly priced. So you don't have to live in luxury to drive a luxury car. If you're considering a Volvo or any other fine European sedan, consider the options. You'll pick a Peugeot.

*Manufacturer's warranty. 32 month/unlimited mileage.

PEUGEOT 505



are listed in Chevrolet or Pontiac's sales literature. Call your nearest Volvo dealer for more information.

OPTIONS

1985 Volvo GL—Baltimore: Dodge Chrysler Ltd.
1985 Volvo GL—Chicago: Chrysler Ltd.
1985 Volvo GL—Dallas: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1985 Volvo GL—Denver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1985 Volvo GL—Detroit: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1985 Volvo GL—Houston: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1985 Volvo GL—Los Angeles: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1985 Volvo GL—Miami: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1985 Volvo GL—New York: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1985 Volvo GL—Philadelphia: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1985 Volvo GL—Portland: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1985 Volvo GL—San Francisco: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1985 Volvo GL—Seattle: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1985 Volvo GL—Toronto: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1985 Volvo GL—Vancouver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1985 Volvo GL—Winnipeg: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.

1986

1986 Volvo GL—Baltimore: Dodge Chrysler Ltd.
1986 Volvo GL—Chicago: Chrysler Ltd.
1986 Volvo GL—Dallas: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1986 Volvo GL—Denver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1986 Volvo GL—Detroit: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1986 Volvo GL—Houston: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1986 Volvo GL—Los Angeles: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1986 Volvo GL—Miami: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1986 Volvo GL—New York: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1986 Volvo GL—Philadelphia: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1986 Volvo GL—Portland: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1986 Volvo GL—San Francisco: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1986 Volvo GL—Seattle: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1986 Volvo GL—Toronto: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1986 Volvo GL—Vancouver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1986 Volvo GL—Winnipeg: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.

1987

1987 Volvo GL—Baltimore: Dodge Chrysler Ltd.
1987 Volvo GL—Chicago: Chrysler Ltd.
1987 Volvo GL—Dallas: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1987 Volvo GL—Denver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1987 Volvo GL—Detroit: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1987 Volvo GL—Houston: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1987 Volvo GL—Los Angeles: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1987 Volvo GL—Miami: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1987 Volvo GL—New York: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1987 Volvo GL—Philadelphia: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1987 Volvo GL—Portland: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1987 Volvo GL—San Francisco: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1987 Volvo GL—Seattle: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1987 Volvo GL—Toronto: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1987 Volvo GL—Vancouver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1987 Volvo GL—Winnipeg: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.

1988

1988 Volvo GL—Baltimore: Dodge Chrysler Ltd.
1988 Volvo GL—Chicago: Chrysler Ltd.
1988 Volvo GL—Dallas: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1988 Volvo GL—Denver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1988 Volvo GL—Detroit: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1988 Volvo GL—Houston: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1988 Volvo GL—Los Angeles: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1988 Volvo GL—Miami: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1988 Volvo GL—New York: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1988 Volvo GL—Philadelphia: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1988 Volvo GL—Portland: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1988 Volvo GL—San Francisco: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1988 Volvo GL—Seattle: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1988 Volvo GL—Toronto: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1988 Volvo GL—Vancouver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1988 Volvo GL—Winnipeg: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.

1989

1989 Volvo GL—Baltimore: Dodge Chrysler Ltd.
1989 Volvo GL—Chicago: Chrysler Ltd.
1989 Volvo GL—Dallas: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1989 Volvo GL—Denver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1989 Volvo GL—Detroit: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1989 Volvo GL—Houston: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1989 Volvo GL—Los Angeles: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1989 Volvo GL—Miami: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1989 Volvo GL—New York: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1989 Volvo GL—Philadelphia: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1989 Volvo GL—Portland: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1989 Volvo GL—San Francisco: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1989 Volvo GL—Seattle: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1989 Volvo GL—Toronto: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1989 Volvo GL—Vancouver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1989 Volvo GL—Winnipeg: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.

1990

1990 Volvo GL—Baltimore: Dodge Chrysler Ltd.
1990 Volvo GL—Chicago: Chrysler Ltd.
1990 Volvo GL—Dallas: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1990 Volvo GL—Denver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1990 Volvo GL—Detroit: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1990 Volvo GL—Houston: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1990 Volvo GL—Los Angeles: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1990 Volvo GL—Miami: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1990 Volvo GL—New York: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1990 Volvo GL—Philadelphia: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1990 Volvo GL—Portland: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1990 Volvo GL—San Francisco: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1990 Volvo GL—Seattle: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1990 Volvo GL—Toronto: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1990 Volvo GL—Vancouver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1990 Volvo GL—Winnipeg: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.

1991

1991 Volvo GL—Baltimore: Dodge Chrysler Ltd.
1991 Volvo GL—Chicago: Chrysler Ltd.
1991 Volvo GL—Dallas: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1991 Volvo GL—Denver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1991 Volvo GL—Detroit: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1991 Volvo GL—Houston: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1991 Volvo GL—Los Angeles: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1991 Volvo GL—Miami: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1991 Volvo GL—New York: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1991 Volvo GL—Philadelphia: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1991 Volvo GL—Portland: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1991 Volvo GL—San Francisco: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1991 Volvo GL—Seattle: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1991 Volvo GL—Toronto: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1991 Volvo GL—Vancouver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1991 Volvo GL—Winnipeg: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.

1992

1992 Volvo GL—Baltimore: Dodge Chrysler Ltd.
1992 Volvo GL—Chicago: Chrysler Ltd.
1992 Volvo GL—Dallas: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1992 Volvo GL—Denver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1992 Volvo GL—Detroit: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1992 Volvo GL—Houston: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1992 Volvo GL—Los Angeles: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1992 Volvo GL—Miami: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1992 Volvo GL—New York: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1992 Volvo GL—Philadelphia: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1992 Volvo GL—Portland: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1992 Volvo GL—San Francisco: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1992 Volvo GL—Seattle: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1992 Volvo GL—Toronto: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1992 Volvo GL—Vancouver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1992 Volvo GL—Winnipeg: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.

1993

1993 Volvo GL—Baltimore: Dodge Chrysler Ltd.
1993 Volvo GL—Chicago: Chrysler Ltd.
1993 Volvo GL—Dallas: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1993 Volvo GL—Denver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1993 Volvo GL—Detroit: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1993 Volvo GL—Houston: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1993 Volvo GL—Los Angeles: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1993 Volvo GL—Miami: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1993 Volvo GL—New York: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1993 Volvo GL—Philadelphia: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1993 Volvo GL—Portland: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1993 Volvo GL—San Francisco: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1993 Volvo GL—Seattle: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1993 Volvo GL—Toronto: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1993 Volvo GL—Vancouver: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.
1993 Volvo GL—Winnipeg: Chrysler Dodge Ltd.

THEATRE

The mask of espionage

S PORTRAIT OF A SPY

By Rick Salomon
and Ron Adams
Directed by Patrick
McDonald

The publication of Ian Adams's novel *S: Portrait of a Spy* in 1977 caused a political firestorm. Leslie James Bennett, a former director of counterespionage for the RCMP, claimed that Adams had used him as the model for the double agent "S," and he sued the author for libel. But both the controversy over revealing secrets and the out-of-court settlement obscured Adams's real achievement—a subtle probing of the espionage mentality. Adams has now helped Toronto playwright Rick Salomon paint that portrait again, and the production by Ottawa's Great Canadian Theatre Company is a complex, challenging drama full of being wit and surprising wisdom.

Portrait starts off as a game of cat and mouse between the mole, S (Richard Partington), and his suspicious subordinate, D.V. (Grant Bull, D.V., a dogged, out-of-the-friction detective with high ideals ("It was either body or the face"), traps S. Then, his boss is honorably discharged instead of tried. Both men are intelligent and articulate, the antagonism between the sophisticated British playing the game for pleasure and the crusader in this communist menace is comic and fearful. Obsessed with both power and each other, they have also allowed war to corrupt their private lives. D.V.'s wife, Pat (Heather Eden), has carved out her own civil service career while helplessly watching D.V.'s paranoid destroy her marriage. At the same time, S has an affair with Krista, an East German interpreter (Bridget Cullinan), deriving sensual pleasure both from her and from the danger she represents to his career.

In the second act, Portrait succeeds more profound and satisfying realities. Having failed to make double agent S pay for his crime, D.V. grotesquely fails in the service's inner mandate by performing brutal dirty tricks on a naive Indian informer. Somewhere murders Krista and, to avoid humiliation in



Red, Eden: a challenging drama of being wit

front of the CIA and the KGB, the cabinet orders a full investigation of S. D.V. brings S back from Australia, and on the plane S sees D.V.'s triumph by destroying his faith in the value of espionage. Only human truths endure: Pat leaves D.V., and he resigns. S finally saves himself by exposing an O-Communist in the cabinet.

Partington is smooth and sophisticated in the role of S, the epitome of sophistication. As his foil, Bull is a giant, ailing giant whose performance requires only greater physical and vocal assurance in his truly astonishing Patrick McDonald has directed with a sure sense of pace, although he blurs the script with some fancy staging. But the greatest joy of Portrait is its gleeful outpouring of words and ideas. Occasionally the play veers into farce and buffoonery, and the second half lacks a clear plot line, but the text is sparkling in its subtlety and insights. It is fitting that the premiere of *S: Portrait of a Spy* is taking place in Ottawa, where Canada confronts the world. The corridors of power that it illuminates are distinctly Canadian, but they lead directly to the inner sanctum of the heart.

—MARK CHAPMAN

Our business class offers a wider seat. World-wide.

We now offer Royal Canadian Class on all our international routes (with the exception of California).

With 2 above first class seating in a separate forward cabin. Superior meals, with each course individually served. Fine wines and liquors. Advance seat selection. And separate check-in privileges.

Royal Canadian Class

Hop a CPAir wide-cabin to the South Pacific.

All the signs are right for your flight Down Under.

We're got wide-cabins from Vancouver and Toronto to Fiji and Sydney. If you're traveling to New Zealand, we'll give you a fast connection to Fiji. And every South Pacific flight offers connecting connections from any CPAir city in Canada.

And from Canada, only CPAir can offer you a choice of South Pacific stopovers in Fiji or Samoa.

CPAir First Class lets you get a leg up on your South Pacific business with full length reclining Loungaire seats.



And our Royal Canadian Class gives you spacious first class seating, for a good deal less than the first class fare. If cost is a concern, it shouldn't be. Our wide selection of discount fares will stretch your vacation dollar all the way to the South Pacific.

And back again.

Whether you're travelling on business or vacation, you'll be comfortable in the knowledge that, for the same price as any ordinary airline, you're flying CPAir.

Call your travel agent or CPAir and just follow the signs to the South Pacific.



OFFICIAL AIRLINE
FORD IN VANCOUVER

CPAir

Ontario - South Pacific - North America - South America - Europe

Call us last.

BOOKS

Denouncing the modern sexual religion

SEX AND DESTINY

By Germaine Greer
(General, 266 pages, \$20.95)

It is an age when dissent from convention is rare, it is refreshing to see that Germaine Greer has come up with a debate more radical in scope and spirit than even her provocative 1970 best-seller, *The Female Eunuch*. Her new book, *Sex and Destiny*,

is a delicately anti-modern study of the "politics of human fertility," in as crucial to any discussion of the future as Jonathan Schell's exploration of the nuclear nightmare, *The Fate of the Earth*—a title Greer considered for her own book. Some readers might regret her subject matter as too intellectually glamorous than cooing minnie. Such a response will surely confirm one of Greer's main points, which is that Western society has grown fatally indifferent to the values of fertility, motherhood and family.

By family, Greer means the large, traditional "family system" that still prevails in cultures other than the West, where, she writes, "the family has withered away and only the couple, united by a fragile sexual bond, remains." Westerners, Greer argues, "do not like children." In her research in India, India and other parts of the Third World, Greer has studied communities in which the role of mother and child are at the centre of family life. In less developed, "overpopulated" countries, Greer found fewer unwanted children than in her own culture. She writes, "Modern society is unique in that it is profoundly hostile to children."

Greer says that not only does Western society segregate children once they arrive, but it will go to any lengths not to have them in the first place. She laments the much-altered way which people choose sterilization as their method of birth control, especially because the effects of foetalting fertility are still unclear. "The oldest surviving vasectomy patient is 85 years old," she writes, "who is far from well." Her

characterizations of the Pill and the intrauterine device are similarly vivid: the IUD, which functions by inducing early abortions, transforms the uterus into a "poisonous abortion," taking a drug as powerful as the Pill in "the way using a sterilizer to crush a foe."

Greer argues that modern contraception, hailed as the emancipator of women, has simply offered them new

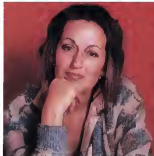
However, the "new asceticism" of her own culture is of less concern to Greer than its imposition of values and birth control programs on other countries, especially poor ones. She condemns the intrusion of the "family planners" not just amongst her "evil," as if the West were waging an unconscious war on reproduction in the name of foreign aid, altruism and population control. Why should the West presume

that the rest of the world wants more and fewer children, Greer asks, adding that "most of the pleasure in the world is still provided by children and not by genital dabbling."

Greer's impatience with what she calls the modern "religion of sex" is certain to lead to charges that she has abandoned her old freedom-fighting days. But, in fact, *Sex and Destiny* represents a deepening and bracketing of the ideas in *The Female Eunuch*, as Greer noted in a new introduction to that book in 1983. "In the sense that they are isolated from their own sex, Western women are more irrevocably crippled than women living in traditional societies." The right of a woman to control her own sexuality—the theme of her first book—has become the right of other cultures to control their own fertility.

Greer has also left herself vulnerable to misrepresentation by writing in an elitist style. A former Shakespearean scholar, she writes erudite vocabulary and pulls along beside a herd of polysyllables and technical terms. As well, she has not entirely repressed her fondness for caricatures, which sometimes weaken her argument. In discussions of the gospels that are used for contraception she is amusing, but when she writes about "martyr-fundamentalists" she succumbs to stereotypes. Still, her tendency to overstate is also a gift, because the issues at stake are life-and-death ones about by habit, delusion and orthodoxy. Greer too far in precisely what Greer does well—in her language, her outrage and her talent for firing her audience to think.

—MARIE JACKSON



Greer on a mission of Western society's fatal hostility to children

A portrait of narcissism

ROMAN

By Roman Polanski
(Memories of Canada,
\$22.25, 161 pages)

In 1977 film director Roman Polanski jumped bail while standing trial in Santa Monica, Calif., for unlawful intercourse with a minor. Since then, many have waited for an explanation. Roman is not only an apology for that crime ("a moment's unthinking lust"), but Polanski's defense of a frenzied, compulsive life. It is also an attack on the press, which he feels has portrayed him not just as an "evil, profit-greedy dwarf" but as an extravagant director who always shoots over budget—a charge far more damaging to his career.

Roman serves another purpose. Polanski needs money to make more films. From his exile in Paris, he desperately wants to return to the affluent Hollywood studios and producers. Infinitely resourceful, Polanski has found the solution: clear his name by selling himself. His jet-set carnival of a life is entertaining, marketable and, because gossip is now an art, respectable. His fluffy narration omits essential details such as human emotions. That irre-



Polanski's apology for a frenzied life

takely sabotages the few moments—such as the brutal murder of his wife, Sharon Tate, by Charles Manson's followers in 1969—when nothing but the truth will do.

It is entirely possible that, despite endless anonymous letters before and after his marriage and sexual affairs during it, Polanski's love for Tate was deep and devoted. But without any explanation of how he felt about that mix of loving lust and demonic bliss, his portrait of their marriage becomes trivial and sentimental. The words in Roman, by themselves, clearly do not reveal the real Roman, but in more readily visible on the dust jacket in his self-portrait of a long-haired eternal adolescent giving viciously into the past—a study in narcissism.

A stark contrast to that image is a baby photo showing him prematurely aged. The war shattered Polanski's happy childhood in Poland; his father boarded him with a farm family, where he picked cryptic berries while hangers flew overhead. Afterward, he learned that his mother had died in Auschwitz; Polanski's subsequent precocity and fear of emotional commitment could be insurance against reliving that loss. He plunged quickly into theatre and film, became a child star and attended the renowned Lodz film school. His powerful features, etched in the Water, Repre-

"Geac provided us with a complete financial system in four months and helped us realize cost savings of up to 50%."

MR. BRUCE KINNEAR,
ASAC, VICE-PRESIDENT,
FINANCE AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The first decision: "The time frames too ambitious, it can be done. But, thanks to the commitment and dedication of a team of Geac and Eaton Ray Trust Company staff, we were able to complete the implementation of our Geac Financial System four months after placing our order with Geac."

We now have a cost-effective system which operates at a fraction of the cost of our previous system.

The Geac solution has provided Eaton Ray Trust Company with an online banking system that is without parallel, efficient and easy to use. The integration of hardware and software within an integrated database product has provided us with a flexibility, dependability, and efficiency that has reinforced our belief in Geac as the best online deposit administration system on the market today.

At Eaton Ray, we are committed to providing our customers with quality courteous and efficient service.

This is now an accomplished reality. Whether our customers are serviced from one of our offices in the Eaton Ray department stores or at one of our branch offices, the Geac system provides every customer instant access through one of our regional offices, to their complete bank account history.

Our Geac system has helped us promote our banking, increase productivity and install in our tellers and other customer-line staff a sense of pride and confidence from the overwhelming support from our customers and our staff. It is clear that, in addition to providing us with a cost-effective solution, Geac has provided us with a decided competitive advantage.

PRESENTING BANKING'S FASTEST, MOST POINT-TO-POINT, FAULT-TOLERANT ONLINE TRANSACTION SYSTEM

Concept 9000 outperforms any of its competitors. Unprecedented through-

put means immediate response time and greater staff efficiency. Complete system integrity protects hardware and software so you never lose time or records. Fully flexible architecture can support an unlimited number of terminals.

Geac Concept 9000—a system which grows with you—a system which protects your investment in real time processing. To see Concept 9000 at work, write to: Mr. C. M. Williams, C.I.O., Geac Computer Corporation Limited, 350 Steeles Road West, Markham, Ontario L3R 9J3 (416) 473-0625.

Geac

CONTINUING THE CONCEPT FOR RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT TRANSACTION PROCESSING



It takes energy to produce energy. That's why Suncor continues to improve the efficiency of our Sarnia refinery. It will mean more Suncor gasoline from every barrel of crude.

At Suncor we're also making big strides in oil sands technology, conventional oil and gas exploration, and heavy oil production.

Because we know it takes that kind of energy for Canada to achieve energy self-sufficiency.

Suncor INC.
In search of the answers

Introducing a new Hilton in Hawaii with Golf, Tennis, Horseback Riding, Dune Cycling, and an Oceanful of Beach Activities.

Turtle Bay
Hilton
and Country Club

ON OAHU'S WINDY NORTH SHORE
This complete, self-contained resort encompasses 660 acres of recreational wonderland where visitors enjoy the very best Hawaii has to offer.

For reservations call
your local Hilton Reservation Service

Give today—for a better tomorrow.

In the Third World, hope is a rarity, and help never fails. You can make the difference by helping a child through Foster Parents' Plan. For \$25 a month, you can help a child today, a family for tomorrow, and a community for years to come. Please—complete the coupon below—for today, tomorrow and a better world.



CALL TOLL FREE ANYTIME 1-(800)-268-7174

Information will be sent to you immediately (in British Columbia, 1-(604)-268-7174)

FOSTER PARENTS' PLAN OF CANADA
(An International Human Development Agency)
15501 CLARE AVENUE WEST TORONTO CANADA M3J 1P5

I want to be a Foster Parent of a child ☐ girl ☐ boy
country ☐ preferred the most experienced ☐

I endorse my first payment of \$25.00 monthly ☐ \$50.00 quarterly ☐
\$135.00 semi-annually ☐ \$270.00 annually ☐

I can't become a Foster Parent right now, however I endorse my contribution of \$ Please send me more information ☐ Tel No.

Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐
Address
City Province Code

I wish communication with PLAN to be in English ☐ French ☐

Please specify: Foster Parent, Executive, Regional Representative, International Representative, Public Information, Group Leader, Adult Supervisor, Board Member, Philanthropist, Strategic Service Leader, or Family Support, Training and Support, Public Relations, or Other

PLAN is officially registered as a Canadian Charitable Organization by the Federal Government. Contributions are tax deductible. JAN 82 2174

ness and Goldstein, established him as a master craftsman in every aspect of filmmaking, one who knew exactly what he wanted and acted ruthlessly to get it.

In discussing his film, Polanski goes into great detail only when he is debunking the myth of the free-spirited director. He does not explore the recurrent, tormented vision in his films of a mind going insane in claustrophobic surroundings. Roman may be a white-wash, but Polanski does not burden his strange psyche in public. However, is a gripping account of his arrest and 45-day stay in prison. He says it was the hell of a time of his own making. The poem has often drawn a parallel between his art and his life in regard to the Manson murders, but his fate is worse than that. In very satirical, questions of morality apart, has trapped him in a cell where where even his best intentions may betray him forever.

The credibility gap in Roman is most evident during his trial, when the jurors' snicker and whisper of minor procedures that he is "on the side of law and order" and has "a great admiration for American institutions." The hypocrisy of those statements shows that the real charges against Roman Polanski are not that he is a sophisticated, drug addict or sex fiend but that he is arrogant, insensitive and opportunistic. He may also, in fact, be sincere, but if indeed he believes in his law only himself to blame. —MARK CLARKE

MAILEANS BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 *For Samson's Army* (1)
- 2 *The Name of the Rose* (5)
- 3 *Poland, Wholeness* (1)
- 4 *Blackwater's Edge* (1)
- 5 *The Weekend Day* (1)
- 6 *Twelve Games* (1)
- 7 *A Time For Justice* (1)
- 8 *The Dancer* (1)
- 9 *Robots of Dawn* (1)
- 10 *The Little Drummer Girl* (1)

Nonfiction

- 1 *The Game* (1)
- 2 *Search of Excellence* (1)
- 3 *You Can't Print That* (1)
- 4 *Intelligence's Last Case* (1)
- 5 *Controversies* (1)
- 6 *The Money Spinners* (1)
- 7 *Other People's Money* (1)
- 8 *Get Smart: Make Your Money Count* (1)
- 9 *Look Ma—No Hands* (1)
- 10 *Treat: The Grumpy Adult* (1)

(1) Posters not sold

Katimavik. That's what I want!



To learn, to work, to live.

For the past seven years, Katimavik has been giving adventurous young Canadians new skills, new knowledge, new ambitions. And a glow of pride.

Katimavik is a national youth volunteer program. With your help we serve Canadian communities. Open to single Canadians aged 17 to 21, Katimavik is funded by the Secretary of State of Canada.

Once accepted as a Katimavik volunteer you travel and live in three different parts of Canada (one of them French-speaking). You get all your travel and living expenses paid,

plus \$1 a day. And \$1,000 on completion of the nine-month program.

You do hard physical work aimed at preserving the environment and Canada's heritage. You may do social work with the elderly, kids in day-care centers, the handicapped. You become an expert in group living, and you learn to be responsible for a fair share of the cooking and cleaning. You get to know other Canadians. Your country. French. And you grow like crazy.

Will you volunteer to help Canada? And yourself? For full information and an application form, mail the coupon today.

Application deadlines: February 1, March 7, April 11, May 16, 1984
For projects beginning: May 16, June 20, July 25, August 29, 1984
I could be interested. Please rush me Katimavik information and an application form. ☐ In English ☐ In French
Please print:

Name

Address

City

Prov.

Postal Code

Katimavik
Participants Office
220 Ave.
Pierre-Dupuy
Cité du Havre
Montreal, Que.
H3C 3R4

Katimavik



Katimavik



RECREATION

A reprieve at the slopes

By Ann Finlayson

Beneath last winter's unseasonably warm weather across much of the country produced the worst skiing conditions in decades, the return of heavy snow and cold temperatures that year has provided relief for the Canadian alpine ski industry. Last season's weather, coupled with the recession, pushed several small resorts into receivership and forced others to the brink of financial ruin. Cross-country skiing resorts also suffered, but downhill operations were hurt most. Still, last year's ill winds may have also blown away some of the complacency of resort operators. Many responded to the hard times with aggressive marketing drives to attract new skiers, more—and improved—on-hill services and a determination to fend the weather by investing heavily in state-of-the-art snow-making and lift-grooming equipment.

Even if the weather warms up again, the season has already restored fiscal health to operators in most areas. Sud Donald McIwain, executive director of the 168-member Ontario Ski Resorts Association. "The Christmas season was a washout last year, but this year has been absolutely super. Most of our areas opened on Dec. 1, 10 days ahead of schedule." Resort officials shared that. Mont St-Arnaud, near Quebec City, one



Gibson (above) family skiing at Kimberley, B.C.; aggressive marketing

of Quebec's largest resorts, a late December last year because there was no snow. But, according to marketing director Alexander Wilson, this December "was just one big snowfall. As of mid-January we had a substantial increase in revenue over our last normal year." And in Western Canada, where extreme cold kept skiers home in December, conditions have been excellent everywhere except in the Kootenays in the British Columbia Interior. Sud John Spence, executive director of the 96-member Canada West Ski Areas Association. "Whistler, Panorama, Blackcomb, they are all having excellent years with more snow than last year. We could be asking well into May."

But the abundant snowfalls have not erased the bitter memory of last year's losses, estimated to have been more than \$25 million for alpine and cross-country resorts in Ontario alone. In addition to installing snow-making equipment, operators this year are offering more bargains in ticket prices and ski packages, providing better food services and ski trail grooming and introducing more special events, such as races, to attract more skiers.

According to Joseph O'Brien, owner of Nova Scotia's Ski Martock, north of Halifax. "Last year provided a tremendous learning experience for the industry. Skiing is still largely a cottage industry in this country. There are more than 500 resorts, and fewer than half of them have operated as businesses with a bottom-line orientation." O'Brien, for one, responded to the lessons of last year by trimming his staff, using snow-making equipment more selectively and eliminating toll-free



JUDY ARNOLD, 22, SEVEN CONSULTANTS TRAVEL, VANCOUVER, B.C.

How would you enjoy a sea cruise? We've checked out quite a few — on your behalf. After all, we wouldn't want you to set sail on a romantic voyage without your having some idea of what to expect.

We've been there

Every cruise we recommend has been researched by one or more of our Travel Consultants. Then, the knowledge gained is circulated to all our offices, countrywide. That means your nearest P. Lawson Travel office can provide you with first-class, up-to-the-minute information — what to expect, how much to spend, what to pack, where to go on trips ashore.

What's your perfect holiday?

Did you know that P. Lawson Travel Consultants go all over the world checking out holiday vacations? It tires them out — but it means that when you come to book a holiday through us, you'll know that we really understand what we're talking about. Your consultant may even suggest that you fill out a Holiday Profile — your perfect ideal holiday — which we'll try to match more closely than any other company can.

Tell us how you liked it

When you return, we'll be in touch with you. You can tell us how you enjoyed yourself and if everything went well. That way we can make our recommendations even more precise the next time you visit with us. Remember, your holiday is as important to us as it is to you. That's why we go to see for you.

We go to see for you.



P. LAWSON TRAVEL

Associated with Voyages BelAir Inc.



We've been there.



telephone lines to the resort.

At Sunstar Village near Banff, three feet of powder snow in January brightened the season. But December's slow-down forced the resort to market more aggressively. For its 50th anniversary, Sunstar gave discounts to skiers who arrived wearing 50-year-old ski gear. And David Gibson, vice-president of mountain operations, "It is not just the weather. We have to compete against all kinds of things—home video, physical fitness clubs—for people's discretionary dollars. We are out on the road looking hard for new markets and new skiers."

At Mt. St. James, a new \$7.3-million snow-making system may prevent a repeat of last year's near-disaster during a bad season. According to marketing director William Post, snow conditions at the provincially owned resort cost the resort \$2.5 million and the area's tourism industry more than \$80 million. Two weeks ago the new system, which the province paid for, started up.

Expensive snow-making equipment can defy the weather, but resort owners remain pragmatic about their unstable industry. "Nothing is an absolute guarantee in a soft economy—not even snow," said Beverly Philip, marketing manager at Collingwood's Lake Mountain, Ontario's largest ski resort, where five times more snow fell in December



Powder skiing: 'a tremendous year'

than during all of last season. As a result, Blue Mountain has planned an advertising campaign aimed at attracting more families, more women and more night skiers through a series of such bargains as free lessons for beginners and discounted lift tickets.

Robert Hargis, vice-president of Montserrat Mountain near Banff, north of Toronto, has launched one of the most aggressive attempts to enlarge the skiing market, which has not grown in four years across Canada. This year he simulated the common notion that alpine skiing is increasingly a sport for the rich. Hargis offers \$48 season passes, about one-third the standard rate, to skiers who buy them in March of the previous season. He combines the cut-rate passes with high-profile promotions, such as a recent snow-day charity event that featured 99-cent lift tickets. And Hargis: "We have introduced a new concept of affordability and we are having an absolutely tremendous year. If you ask get people to come once, they will come again, and there are a lot more people out there driving Chevrolets than driving Cadillacs." Which ever skiers the resort operators decide to court, it is clear that response to the twin assaults on their profits by the weather and the economy last year have produced a leaner and more consumer-oriented ski industry. ☐



Recon and Singer: a world-fetbering teenmagazine to dance or listen to the radio

FILMS

A rebel with restless feet

POODLOOER

Directed by Herbert Ross

Foolishness, which is *Being*, wringing proof that beauty and bonhomie are not that far apart, could easily have been called *Son of Foolishness*. The basic story has undergone a face-lift as well as a sex change, but dancing still remains the outlet for teenage tension. Hot-footed Ron McCormick (Kevin Kline) has moved from cosmopolitan Chicago to backwater Bennett, a small midwestern town where all dancing is illegal and the staid residents consider rock 'n' roll "pornography." Foolishness, in which a female newscaster dressed as becoming a ballet dancer, was merely a farz. Foolishness, which shows a world-fetbering teenmagazine even in letters to the radio, is a paranoiac fantasy of ludicrous proportions. The movie is of the assembly-line just in time for 1986—Big Brother meets the Big Bopper.

Foolishness gives the distinct impression that it was made from standardized parts: dancer and Las Vegas Foolishness, a steel-musical alloy of *Stepmothers* and *Saturday Night Fever*, and an engine made up of borrowed bits from rock videos. The magazine's references to successful youth-oriented movies are an almost flagrant display of over-exposure. Anything that they could do Foolishness can do bigger, although not necessarily better. *Foolish* offers, splendorous photography, a larger cast of characters

and a more outrageous plot. The chase and rather ego romance between Ron and the preacher's daughter (Lori Singer) is utterly predictable. But when they plan to stage a gown to show how narrow the teenmagazine are, the narrative takes a turn for the worse. Before Ron quotes passages from the Bible extolling the virtues of dancing to a stunned teen council, the movie-makers furnish him with an over-the-top dance solo that is quick, fancy and fake. Foolishness exists for that reason, and the big finale in which teenagers who were forbidden to dance are suddenly the envy of any professional "pornography." Foolishness, in which a female newscaster dressed as becoming a ballet dancer, was merely a farz.

Foolishness, which shows a world-fetbering teenmagazine even in letters to the radio, is a paranoiac fantasy of ludicrous proportions. The movie is of the assembly-line just in time for 1986—Big Brother meets the Big Bopper. Foolishness gives the distinct impression that it was made from standardized parts: dancer and Las Vegas Foolishness, a steel-musical alloy of *Stepmothers* and *Saturday Night Fever*, and an engine made up of borrowed bits from rock videos. The magazine's references to successful youth-oriented movies are an almost flagrant display of over-exposure. Anything that they could do Foolishness can do bigger, although not necessarily better. *Foolish* offers, splendorous photography, a larger cast of characters

Sadists, spies and an unruffled hero

LAZZERER

Directed by Roger Young

Tom Selleck and a turn-of-moment for each other. Tall, wide, hairy and handsome, he is a member of a vanishing species: the leading man, a creature with swooping cheeks and two fets hidden inside his trouser pockets. Like Clark Gable, whom he slightly resembles in looks but not in mood, Selleck in the type who shows women a good time while showing other men their inadequacies. His manner is straightforward, disarmingly relaxed and totally unpretentious; he has a presence that seems to be a command of whatever space he happens to occupy. That elusive quality is what movie producers used to call "star quality" and as the cat burglar on the loose in *Lazzere* Selleck has enough of it to burn.

Lazzere is a happily random vehicle, a James Bond-like adventure with fewer gadgets and fewer females. Its script is slight—just enough to keep the action proceeding with true comic bounce. Through eye-catching 1980s reconstruction, the movie revolves around the prebendence of the sacred and libidinally trashy *Lazzere*. Both the FBI and Scotland Yard have framed him, forcing him to steal \$10 million worth of diamonds from the Nazis, who plan to use them to finance a European network. *Lazzere* gradually unfolds, and the action moves from Austria, Spain and London into Rome to the dark halls of the German Embassy. On the way, the hero makes love, outwits the FBI and Scotland Yard, makes love yet again, steals more and escapes the jewels.

No male character actor is complete without beautiful women, and *Lazzere* has two of them. One is Jane Seymour, whose performance as Lazzere's possessive and nagging girlfriend strikes no sparks. The other is Lauren Hutton, playing a seductive German spy, Karl von Fustler. *Lazzere*, wearing black leather and a seductive, gap-toothed smile, drives him to a deliciously silly role and obviously relishes it.

The audience will find nothing serious in *Lazzere*, which is merely a lark designed to get the adrenaline flowing by showcasing warts to leave trace to the camera, in its handsome hero (previously without ever seeming to ruffle his shirt). Real stars can endure the worst and still never need to have their parts pressed. As *Lazzere*, Tom Selleck's lazzere is as crisp as a new dollar bill. —LOTT

NATIONAL OFFICE EXHIBITION
THE OFFICE SHOW OF SHOWS
 FEATURING AN ALL-STAR CAST OF OVER 200 EXHIBITORS

NOW SHOWING
 INTERCOMBENT SYSTEMS ELECTRONIC MAIL & FILED SYSTEMS WORD PROCESSORS
 COMPUTER OFFICE SUPPLIES FURNITURE AND A HOST OF OTHER ATTRACTIONS

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
 MARCH 6 10AM-7PM MARCH 7 10AM-8PM MARCH 8 10AM-8PM
 PERSONS OVER 18 WELCOME

ADMISSION \$5. AT THE DOOR. AUTOMOTIVE BLDG. EXHIBITION PLACE, TORONTO.



The Palace and (right) the Atlantic, Fort Greene and Spear, startling colors, bold patterns, design surprises



ARCHITECTURE

Miami's brazen new look

Each year roughly 250,000 Canadians join the millions of tourists who go to Miami seeking the sun, the sea and Florida's surreal vacation atmosphere. But visitors rarely have been complimentary about Miami itself as an attraction. Now the city is

in Miami, and more local projects are under way.

Argenteon's style is unapologetically entertaining. Saul Bernardo Fort-Brescia, 33, one of the firm's three architects: "Miami is fun, and we wanted our buildings to be fun." Set beneath

the whimsy, Argenteon is trying to inject new life into contemporary architecture, said Fort-Brescia, by merging the "spirit of modernism" with a "cheerful way of looking at life." Of the completed buildings, the most striking is the Atlantic, which Maxrud developed. Soliman Lager and Samuel Greenberg built Saul Lager. "Perhaps it is a bit brave, but I feel very good about it. Every builder should have one work of art in his life." One side of the building is dull, reflective glass interrupted by four jarring yellow triangles.

balconies. The other side is a vivid blue grid. A huge red triangle tops the structure, and inside the hole there is a whirlpool bath and a palm tree, with a red spiral staircase joining three levels of apartments.

Reaction to the Argenteon style has been mixed, but even the critics acknowledge that the new architecture is already making an impact. The influential U.S. monthly *Progressive Architecture* has said that Argenteon's buildings have "an exuberance that may move the world," while the New York-based *Architectural Record* has put the firm in "the galaxy of rising stars." One Miami architect and professor at Florida International University, Jaime Canaves, 35, did not like Argenteon's style at first. "The buildings seemed too avant-garde," he said. "But I kept looking at them as I drove along the freeway, and they really kept standing out." The change of opinion is heartening to Laguardia. Spear, 32, another Argenteon partner, and Fort-Brescia's wife, who sustained its style. "We want our designs to stand out at 35 m.p.h."

New firm's fate is spreading, and its young founders' designs are in demand across the United States. Last year Argenteon opened offices in Houston and New York and designed office buildings in San Antonio (four 10-story towers joined at the top by a sun-drawy archway) and Peru, as well as houses in Malibu, Calif., and Philadelphia. Experiment stores in Dallas and New Jersey, a shopping centre on Long Island and a New York apartment building, which the designers say will be shaped like a ship's hull, are now in preparation.

Still, not everyone welcomes Argenteon's spreading fame. "Imagine an avenue just filled with their style of buildings," said Miami's Canaves. "New it is fun, but if somebody tries to copy them it could be very troublesome." And Toronto architect May Dubois, for one, past president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, is not convinced that the new designs will be acceptable to Canadians. "Strong colors seem to fit a hot climate," she said. "Our days are a bit too gray for all that color." —JOAN DOUGLAS in Miami

DANCE

Stepping out in style

When Kirk Bruhn took over the artistic directorship of the National Ballet of Canada last July, he inherited a faltering company with dissipated dancers, a lustrous repertoire and slipping box office appeal. But in seven months Bruhn has managed to turn the company's fortunes around completely, an achievement boldly illustrated last week when the National Ballet mounted a daring travel program in Toronto. In performances evoked by contrast and controversy, Bruhn's magic choir was clearly at work: two contemporary pieces revealed the dancers stretching in new directions, while two established classics highlighted the renewed vigor. Indeed, the company emerged looking more assured and confident than it has for years. As it prepares for its upcoming tour to Ottawa, the National Ballet gives every indication that it has not only regained its former luster but has new life stirring within its ranks.

To signal the company's first foray into modern dance, Dorey Groomer's jarring, antiwar polemic, *Endangered Species*, was a startling departure. This piece acquiesces up a frightening vision of Armageddon: terror-stricken figures in tattered rags run in a few-red haze, their twisted squalor. Dancers clutch, cower, lunge, writhe and struggle for space while the eerie noise swarms throughout. A helmeted angel of death, poorly portrayed by soloist David Nixon, wields a blood-stained flag, proclaiming his goose-stepping diatribe. The flag is a weapon, a symbol of power and

a suggestion of impending holocaust.

Juxtaposed with Groomer's high-powered theatricality, John McFall's *Compagnons* looks strikingly spare and stark. At once taut and soft in mood, *Compagnons* contrasts lyrical movement and architectural poses; the women are hoisted in the air with their legs sticking straight up. McFall's compelling choreography emphasizes speed and athleticism, and last week's world premiere drew vibrant performances from the markedly untrained male ranks. Promising principals Kevin Pugh, Yoko Ichino and Raymond Smith lent sparkle to the finished settings.

By introducing contemporary choreography, Bruhn seems to have swapped the company even in familiar classical works. George Balanchine's *Serenade* and Harold Landis's *Etudes* are both primarily ensemble pieces but they featured several star turns. In *Serenade*, a spectacle of flying tulle set to Tchaikovsky's waltzes strings, virtuosos Veronica Tennant and corps dancers Kim Lightfoot and Laraine Raulo were pictures of elegance. *Spirit* was certainly present in *Etudes*, a technically grueling piece which celebrates in a display of virtuosity. The elegant Pugh and spiky David Alexander offered crisp dancing, and the brilliant Ichino shone as the Ballerina. But the real star of the program turned out to be the company itself. By nourishing its classical roots, extending its range and boosting its morale, Kirk Bruhn promises to propel the National Ballet to new heights. —DIANE BOLWAY

Bertha Smith, Mark Raab and Yolande Ayer in *Endangered Species*; new vigor



The inescapable February blues

By Allan Fotheringham

The way to survive this country, in the February blues, is to keep moving, seeking sanity and civility wherever it might best exist. In the deer Canadian states, people trudging about the sludge, their minds in neutral and children infirmary, their souls, these must be an oasis for the gentle spirit, some refuge spot for the night. The People's Alliance, with its top meals and mature members, is willing to accept money to assist in the task.

In Ottawa, the single old Jew in the northern bush where the pristine snow falls, the city is now decorated by banks of the staff, which have turned from cattle to grey to basic black. There is much advertising to lure American tourists to a frigid festival called Winterade. The Yanks arriving only to leave with painful experiences on their minds at this phenomenon of solid black snow lining the roadways, the million of carbon monoxide and dirt. It is rather like the first night of winter ice cream, something better described than experienced. A highlight of Winterade is a race, on the frozen Rideau Canal, of harness horses wearing special cleats to deal with the underpinning. The spectacle reminds me for all the world of the year-end performance of Liberal cabinet ministers, who perform the same fast wearing stamens and walk on water, oblivious as their way to the polls. An Ottawa paper has a headline advertising that "poor weather" has marred Winterade. This means, in the English language that Shakespeare wrote, that the temperature had risen to tolerable levels, no ordinary mortals could breathe, and the Rideau Canal had turned soggy. In other climes, this would mean it was "good weather," but Ottawa operates on a different scale, accustomed to its suffering, insulating in its winter climes.

The highlight of the season is the hare-brained Gilt parade of Brian Mulroney, funneling into a minivan of ORSEP by stuffing through every government department in search of some Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

dart. The Trudeau seems missed only in turning down to visit a native son who comes out as an innocent charity after their snatching and Marc (Lasky) Lalonde's stumble-footed introduction when Mulroney's alleged correspondence which proved only to leave a notelette all over the school of the finance minister, whom John Crutcher calls the January Derrance of Grindon.

In despair, one flees to Winnipeg, the gentlest of all that was great about the Canadian West. Manitoba used to be a place to visit, a soothing couch for the mind, a shot of Valium in the sys-

The gentle and dull province proves to a vision that the sick religious beliefs of Northern Ireland and Lebanon are not restricted to foreign shores, displaying grossly that a country only 117 years old can emulate more deeply entrenched bigotry abroad. The NDP government of the last few years Howard Poiry merely wants to stretch French language rights, protecting by constitutional amendment some of the linguistic rights that France-Manitobans now enjoy under the law. The terrible-tempered Bastien-Leprieux, the outgoing Tory leader, is known as a young year-old with a fever, crying gloom and doom, and his successor, Gary Filmon, seems to give a nervous nod and a wink to the rural rednecks who fear "Frog Power."

Seeking more pleasant ground, the student of too much fear further west, entering Calgary, where the "Bad Guy" of the Petrocan building looms over the fenced building cranes of the city, reminding all good free enterprise of business capitalism that, however misleading they may be, the Great God Ottawa can build higher and stronger. It is discovered for the first time that one is not allowed to speak in Calgary, the home of the moral imperative. This is a stern, forbidding city. The major attraction is that Mitt is back in town, she being an ex-wife of a senatorial gift including Flag-Pop and a great number of favors of the lawyers in town.

There is apparently no hope for the nation, and one therefore takes The Village on the Edge of the Rain Forest, where the big issue is that the police chief refuses the city council order that his cops stand on strict corners to protect the bookies who, unaided as no doubt, are being bothered by affluent members of the opposite sex. The budget reading is moved up suddenly because Premier Bill Marshall wants to go to California and attend to matters as attempting to throw their frozen bodies in front of witness wipers who are being shot because the All-Bearing Government wants to generate big game so that European tourists can come over and shoot them and leave the seed to rot. It's February, all right.



tem. It has been the duller (and most useful) of the four nervous children of our western frontier. Manitoba has none of the passionate social commitment of Saskatchewan—which contains the most politically sophisticated politicians in the land. It has none of the Reaganite attitude of Alberta, which is Teles North, impatient of the two-party system, dreadfully insecure at the image of row dump on the books printed on a by-product. Manitoba has some of the laid-back kindness of British Columbia, also Bennett Columbia, the flower child of the provinces.

So what does one find in kindly Manitoba in the leap year month of 1984? Bitterness and gloom, screaming and shouting, obscenity and chaos, some and none which indicate that Lorne Blair indeed has not been forgotten and Brian Mulroney has more trouble on his plate than Liberals investigating whether the Iron Ore Co. of Canada got a Westerner's house in his wife's name for \$1.



**There's Vodka
and then there's
Smirnoff.**

For the family
Smirnoff, their vodka
had to be better than
any other. That meant
making it smoother
than any other.

Made from the
finest grains and filtered
nine times, its incom-
parable smoothness
became the hallmark of
Smirnoff vodka.

Today, more than
150 years later, the recipe
remains unchanged.

A great tradition for
over 150 years.





TASTE FOR YOURSELF

NOW.
A LITTLE
U.S. FLAVOR
IN A LOT
OF CANADIAN
CIGARETTE.

Introducing Player's
Special Blend.

Not just a new cigarette.

A new kind of cigarette.

Smooth Canadian tobacco,
blended with just enough
rich U.S. leaf.

A little difference
makes all the
difference.



Regular and King Size
Made in Canada by John Player & Sons

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—avoid inhaling.
Average per cigarette: Regular and King Size—14 mg "tar", 1.1 mg nicotine.